

Tracking China's Transition Mineral Financing: Methodology and Approach, Version 2.0

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Introduction

Building upon its Tracking Underreported Financial Flows (TUFF) methodology, AidData developed and released the first version of the Chinese Financing for Transition Minerals (CFTM) Dataset in January 2025 as an effort to track grant and loan commitments from Chinese government agencies and state-owned entities that have supported transition mineral extraction and processing operations in low-income countries (LICs) and middle-income countries (MICs). The data collection effort focused on five “focus” transition minerals including copper, cobalt, nickel, lithium, and rare earth elements (Walsh et al. 2025).

With the 2.0 version of the CFTM dataset released in January 2026, AidData has expanded the scope of its effort to track China’s official sector financing commitments for overseas transition mineral operations to include high-income countries (HICs), 27 additional minerals beyond the initial 5 included in version 1.0, and 39 new fields and variables that track the costs and benefits that accrue to host countries associated with Chinese-financed transition mineral operations. In total, CFTM 2.0 captures 313 loan commitments and 1 grant commitment worth \$98 billion from 53 official sector institutions in China over a twenty-four year period (2000-2023). We systematically searched for transition mineral projects and activities supported by official financial and in-kind transfers from China in 217 LICs, MICs, and HICs, but ultimately identified transition mineral projects and activities in only 47 countries.

The 2.0 version of the CFTM dataset, which tracks the implementation of transition mineral projects and activities over a 26-year period (2000 to 2025), is designed to help policymakers, journalists, and researchers understand how Beijing uses financial instruments to extend its access and control of the global supply of transition minerals. AidData provides a detailed analysis of key patterns and trends from the 1.0 version of CFTM dataset in its policy report *Power Playbook: Beijing’s Bid to Secure Overseas Transition Minerals* (Escobar et al. 2025), and a forthcoming AidData policy brief (expected February 2026) will provide analysis of key patterns and trends from the CFTM 2.0 dataset.

Section 1 - Chinese Financing for Transition Minerals Dataset, Version 2.0 (CFTM 2.0)

1.1 - Scope Parameters of the CFTM 2.0 Dataset

The CFTM 2.0 dataset captures official sector financial commitments from China that supported transition mineral operations in 217 low-, middle-, and high-income countries and territories between 2000 and 2023.

1.1.1 - Chinese Official Finance

The CFTM 2.0 dataset seeks to capture projects/activities that benefit from financial or in-kind support from official sector institutions in China, including central government agencies, regional and local government agencies, state-owned enterprises, state-owned policy banks, state-owned commercial banks, and state-owned funds. The dataset captures grants, loans, and debt reschedulings from these official sector institutions. The inclusion criteria we use for ‘official sector entities’ is based on the OECD’s definition and includes all wholly-owned government agencies as well as entities that are majority owned by government agencies. On

the recipient side, CFTM 2.0 has been expanded to include financial and in-kind flows to high-income countries in addition to the low- and middle-income countries covered in CFTM 1.0. As such, CFTM 2.0 includes countries eligible for Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Other Official Flows (OOF) as well as countries that are not eligible for ODA or OOF. The CFTM 2.0 dataset therefore includes projects and activities in all income categories, regardless of a country's ODA/OOF eligibility status at the time of commitment. Consistent with AidData's TUFF 4.0 methodology, official sector flows to ODA/OOF-eligible countries are classified as ODA, OOF, or Vague (ODA or OOF), while official sector flows to countries that are ineligible for ODA and OOF are classified as Official Flows to Ineligible Countries (OFIC). Together, these categories constitute Chinese Official Finance (OF). As in prior versions of the dataset, the CFTM 2.0 dataset captures grants, loans, and debt reschedulings from Chinese official sector institutions. The only category of official cross-border activity that the dataset does not seek to capture is Official Investment, although it does include debt financing that facilitates overseas investment activities.¹

Syndicated lending—an arrangement in which multiple creditors participate in a single loan agreement with a borrower—is part of China's strategy for de-risking its international development finance portfolio (Parks et al. 2023). To more effectively manage repayment risk, China's official sector creditors have ramped up their use of syndicated lending instruments for the financing of overseas transition minerals operations (Escobar et al. 2025). To represent the full picture of China's official sector lending activities in the CFTM 2.0 dataset, we collected granular detail on the syndicated lending arrangements that involve Chinese official sector creditors. The Loan Event Level Data View, described in Section 1.2.1, includes fields that record the identities and financial contributions of Chinese private sector and non-Chinese creditors involved in these syndicated lending arrangements.

AidData's CFTM 2.0 dataset identifies 53 Chinese official sector creditors involved in the financing network for overseas transition mineral operations. Between 2000 and 2023, these creditors provided 1 grant and 313 loans to support overseas transition minerals operations, with 16 subsequent debt rescheduling agreements signed for 12 of these loans.² In the CFTM 2.0 dataset, AidData identifies 238 non-Chinese creditors and 8 Chinese private sector creditors that participated in 136 syndicated loans with Chinese official sector creditors, with lending commitments worth \$93 billion from non-Chinese creditors and \$2 billion from Chinese private sector creditors.

1.1.2 - Transition Minerals

In recent years, major industrialized economies and international organizations have developed lists of "critical minerals" that are considered to be essential for economic well-being and national security. Given that there is no universally-accepted definition of "critical minerals," organizations such as the United States Geological Survey (USGS) and the European Commission's Directorate-General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship, and SMEs (DG GROW) regularly update their own lists based on national and strategic priorities. Major industrialized economies and international organizations develop lists of

¹ AidData plans to pilot a methodology to collect Official Investment data, along with data on financing from Chinese private sector institutions, for a future update to the CFTM dataset.

² The CFTM 2.0 dataset also includes one record (ID 102323) assigned to the "Vague TBD" flow type category, because insufficient information was available to reliably determine whether the financing provided by China's Ministry of Commerce in this instance was a loan or a grant.

critical minerals on the basis of two primary factors: (1) the minerals' importance to economic and national security goals, such as their role in military and industrial applications, and (2) the vulnerabilities of supply chains to disruptions from events like natural disasters, social unrest, or international conflicts.

A subset of these critical minerals, referred to as "transition minerals," is needed to facilitate the clean energy transition. Using the International Energy Agency's (IEA) definitions, we identify 32 such minerals or groups of minerals as the focus for the CFTM 2.0 dataset: Arsenic, Boron, Cadmium, Chromium, Cobalt, Copper, Gallium, Germanium, Graphite, Hafnium, Indium, Iridium, Lead, Lithium, Magnesium, Manganese, Molybdenum, Nickel, Niobium, Platinum, Rare earth elements, Selenium, Silicon, Silver, Tantalum, Tellurium, Tin, Titanium, Tungsten, Vanadium, Zinc, Zirconium (IEA 2021). In CFTM 2.0, AidData identified financing targeting 31 of these 32 critical minerals. The mineral for which no financing was identified was Boron.³

1.1.3 - Transition Mineral Operations

Transition mineral operations include three stages of the mineral development process: (1) upstream (extraction), (2) midstream (processing), and (3) downstream (product development).

During AidData's keyword ("string") search, manual review, and supplemental data collection activities (described in Section 2), transition mineral operations supported by Chinese OF between 2000 and 2023 were identified in the first two stages (upstream and midstream operations), but AidData did not seek to capture Chinese OF commitments for downstream operations in LICs, MICs, and HICs between 2000 and 2023.

Examples of each stage in the mineral development process include the following:

1. **Upstream (extraction):** The acquisition, development, and/or operation of a mine or mining company. For example, official sector creditors from China provided financing to support the acquisition by Chinese companies of the rights to Las Bambas copper mine in Peru, along with financing to support the development and operations at the site.
2. **Midstream (processing):** The acquisition, development, and/or operation of a processing facility or metallurgical company. For example, official sector creditors from China provided financing for the Phase 2 development of the Khatoon Abad copper smelter in Iran.
3. **Downstream (product development):** The manufacturing of products for the clean energy transition, including EVs, solar panels, and lithium batteries. For example, the development of a lithium-ion battery manufacturing facility would be considered a downstream transition minerals operation.

To represent the full portfolio of financing for transition minerals, AidData includes an additional category labeled "Mineral trade" for cases in which financing was provided to a commodity trading company that trades transition minerals.

³ For some minerals, support was provided exclusively through operational financing for mineral trading companies rather than through project-level investments. When coding minerals against loan and grant activities in the dataset, any financing that supported a mineral trading company was therefore tagged to all minerals traded by that company, as identified through publicly available information on the company's website.

AidData's analysis of the CFTM 2.0 dataset finds that, between 2000 and 2023, China's OF portfolio prioritized upstream (extraction) operations in low-, middle-, and high-income countries, accounting for 85% of financing commitments during this period. 11% of financing commitments supported midstream (processing) activities. The remaining 4% supported commodity trading companies.

1.1.4 - Recipients

In order to construct the CFTM 2.0 dataset, AidData systematically searched for financial commitments in 217 low-, middle-, and high-income countries and territories. Ultimately, the CFTM 2.0 dataset identified Chinese OF commitments for transition mineral operations in 47 LICs, MICs, and HICs. See Appendix A for the list of 217 countries and territories, including the number of project/activity records and Chinese OF commitment amounts identified for each country.

The CFTM 2.0 dataset seeks to capture the universe of official sector financing from China for transition minerals operations in these countries ("host countries"), without applying any exclusion criteria to the types of organizations that can receive such financing. The organizations that receive such financing may be of Chinese origin, host country origin, or any other ("third") country of origin. AidData assigns the 'Country_of_Activity' based on where the project/activity supported by the financial or in-kind transfer takes place, regardless of the nationality or origin of the recipient organization.

AidData's analysis of the CFTM 2.0 dataset finds that, between 2000 and 2023, China's OF portfolio prioritized transition mineral operations that are partially or wholly owned by Chinese companies, accounting for 77% of financing commitments during this period.

1.2 - Key Features of the Dataset

The CFTM 2.0 dataset includes, as a starting point, all of the fields from the CLG-Global 1.0 dataset, which are described in detail in the *Tracking Underreported Financial Flows (TUFF) Methodology, Version 4.0* (Parks et al. 2025). To enable more detailed analysis of China's official sector financing for overseas transition mineral operations, AidData includes over 90 additional variables and four unique data views in the CFTM 2.0 dataset (as described below).

1.2.1 - Four Data Views

To empower users to draw a wide range of insights from the dataset, CFTM 2.0 includes four distinct "data views":

- **Financial Contribution Level:** This data view is organized by individual financial contribution from a Chinese state-owned entity. Each row is assigned a unique AidData Record ID and captures one financial contribution from a single Chinese state-owned creditor or donor. Each creditor's contribution to a loan commitment is captured in a separate row, even if it was part of a larger syndicated loan commitment ("loan event"). This data view is consistent with the way in which the CLG-Global 1.0 dataset is organized, although it includes several new variables and fields. This view is most helpful when analyzing commitments from individual funding agencies as it provides the best disaggregation of individual contributions across each Chinese official financier.

- **Loan Event Level:** This data view is organized by “loan event.”⁴ Each row is assigned a unique Loan Event ID and captures all creditors that participated in a single loan agreement—including Chinese state-owned creditors, Chinese private sector creditors, and non-Chinese creditors—and the overall size of their (syndicated) loan commitment. This view also includes critical details on the mining sites supported by each loan event, where applicable.
- **Organization Role:** This data view provides a catalog of all organizations—including financiers, co-financiers, recipients, and implementers—involved in grant- and loan-financed transition mineral projects. It is particularly useful for applications that involve social network analysis of the CFTM 2.0 dataset. Each row records the identity of the involved organization, the corresponding loan event (where applicable), and the nature of the role that the organization played in the loan event or the project/activity supported by the loan event (where applicable). If an organization played more than one role in a given loan event, then there are multiple rows with one organizational role per row.
- **Mineral Operation Ownership:** This data view identifies the fractional ownership (equity) stakes that organizations hold in the company responsible for the mineral operation supported by official sector financial commitments from China. It captures all of the shareholders of the mining or processing company, joint venture, or special purpose vehicle and their corresponding ownership (equity) stakes in percentage terms, with a minimum threshold of a 1% ownership stake applied. The process for assembling the data is described in greater detail in Section 2.2.3.⁵

1.2.2 - CFTM-Specific Variables and Measures

In addition to the “data views” described in the previous section, the CFTM 2.0 dataset includes over 90 variables and fields that are not included in the 1.0 version of CLG-Global and its subsidiary datasets. These variables and fields provide new insights about China’s involvement in the transition mineral operations in LICs, MICs, and HICs.

Section 3 includes detailed definitions of all variables and fields included in the CFTM 2.0 dataset. The variables and fields exclusive to the CFTM 2.0 dataset, beyond the scope of the CLG-Global 1.0 dataset, can be grouped into the following categories:

- **Host country costs and benefits of transition mineral operations:** The CFTM 2.0 dataset introduces 39 new variables to assess the costs and benefits that accrue to host countries associated with Chinese-financed overseas transition mineral operations. For

⁴ To ensure comprehensive coverage across the entire CFTM 2.0 dataset, the “loan level” data view includes 1 grant record, 16 debt rescheduling records, and 1 record with a flow type of “Vague TBD” (because there was insufficient information to reliably assign the record to the grant or loan flow type category), in addition to all the loan records. The loan event IDs for the grant, debt rescheduling, and vague records include a “G,” “DR,” or “V” at the end of the ID, respectively. The Flow_Type field assigns records to “Loan,” “Grant,” “Debt Rescheduling,” or “Vague TBD” categories, to enable users to filter the data according to their analytic needs.

⁵ The Mineral Operation Ownership data view in CFTM 2.0 is not included in other datasets published by AidData. While the CLG-Global 1.0 dataset and its subsidiary datasets include a Borrower Ownership data view—that records ownership information for the direct receiving agency (e.g., the borrower) associated with each loan—CFTM’s Mineral Operation Ownership view serves a different purpose. Specifically, it records ownership information for the company responsible for the mineral operations supported by a Chinese official sector loan or grant, rather than for the borrowing entity itself.

all mining sites in the dataset, these new variables provide information regarding the following: domestic host country ownership, dividends, offtake agreements with the host government, infrastructure development, profit sharing, tax revenue, royalties, corporate social responsibility outputs, local procurement and employment, workforce development initiatives, rehabilitation and post-closure plans, export bans, environmental and labor risks, contract renegotiations, host government investment costs, negotiated swaps between the project company and the host government, tax carveouts or breaks, concession agreement terms, and collateral assets associated with the financing arrangements. These new variables are included in the Loan Event Level Data View. Detailed definitions are provided in Section 3.2.

- **Syndicated loan participant coverage and contributions:** To enhance analysis of syndicated loans, the CFTM 2.0 dataset includes several variables related to co-financiers and co-financing amounts. It records the name, origin, and type of each organizational participant in each syndicated loan. In total, the dataset captures the syndicated loan contributions of 53 Chinese state-owned creditors, 8 Chinese private sector creditors, and 238 non-Chinese creditors. The contributions of non-Chinese creditors and Chinese private sector creditors are worth \$95 billion across 127 syndicated loans. The dataset also captures the percentage of financing committed by each syndicated loan participant and the name, origin, and type of each organization that served as a lead arranger for each syndicated loan.
- **Mining sector activity coverage:** The CFTM 2.0 dataset includes two variables—Primary_Mining_Activity and Mining_Activity_Detail—that assign each “loan event” to one or multiple activity categories. The five categories relate to (1) the acquisition of equity stakes in mining (and/or processing) companies, (2) the development of mineral extraction infrastructure, (3) the construction or improvement of facilities that process minerals, (4) support for the day-to-day operational costs of the companies responsible for transition mineral operations, and (5) support for commodity trading companies that trade transition minerals. To facilitate analysis, the “Primary Mining Activity” variable assigns records to a single category that aligns with the primary purpose of the financial commitment. A complete list of all activities supported by the financial commitment is recorded in the “Mining Activity Detail” variable.
- **Mining site names and features:** Whenever possible, the CFTM 2.0 dataset assigns each record to a specific mining site. It identifies 83 unique mining sites in LICs, MICs, and HICs that received official sector financial commitments from China related to mine acquisitions, the development and expansion of mineral extraction infrastructure, the development and expansion of mineral processing infrastructure (at the mining site), and support of the day-to-day operational needs of the companies responsible for transition mineral operations.⁶ The dataset includes a range of details for each mining site that relate to the features of the mine and its operations, including the name of the site, the type of exploitation at the site (e.g. surface or underground), and the primary minerals and mineral by-products extracted from the site.⁷

⁶ On average, each mining site secured 2 official sector financial commitments from China, though this figure varies from a minimum of 1 to a maximum of 19.

⁷ There are 170 loan events (involving 298 AidData records) in the dataset that are not allocable to a specific mining site, which include processing operations that do not source minerals from one specific mining site, working capital loans to mining/processing companies that have several different operations (and thus cannot be assigned to a singular mining site), loans for the acquisition of stakes in

- **Temporal granularity:** The CFTM 2.0 dataset includes several variables to enable temporal analysis that is unique to the mining sector, including the start year of commercial operations, the year in which the mining site was acquired by the owner of the mine (at the time of the loan event), and the year in which the mining site was acquired by a subsequent owner (if applicable). In addition, the CFTM 2.0 dataset includes several variables from the CLG-Global 1.0 dataset related to the timeline for the financing and implementation of the project, including the calendar day when the financial commitment was issued, the calendar day when project implementation began, and the calendar day when the project was completed.
- **Ownership and implementation details:** The CFTM 2.0 dataset includes several variables that identify the roles played by different organizations in the operation and ownership of transition mineral extraction and processing operations. These variables include the company responsible for the mineral operation, the shareholders that possess ownership (equity) stakes in the company responsible for the mineral operation, the fractional ownership (equity) stakes (in percentage terms) that these shareholders possess in the company responsible for the mineral operation, the controlling shareholder of the company responsible for the mineral operation at the time of the official sector financial commitment from China, and the previous owner and subsequent owner of the company responsible for the mineral operation (whenever applicable). Additionally, the dataset includes two variables that characterize the level of Chinese ownership of each transition mineral operation, including categories for Chinese private sector ownership and Chinese government ownership, and the level of host government ownership. The level of ownership varies from “No Significant Ownership” to “Significant Ownership” (for shareholders with equity stakes that do not exceed 50%) and “Majority Ownership” (for those shareholders with equity stakes that exceed 50%). The dataset also identifies the name, origin, and type of each organization involved in on-the-ground operations.

In addition to these fields and variables, we incorporated details regarding the environmental, social, and governance (ESG) risks and risk mitigation measures associated with the mining sites in the record narrative descriptions and, for selected cases, in the detailed mining site profiles (available at aiddata.org/china-transition-minerals). Mining projects are inherently risky, and the information incorporated in the record narrative descriptions and mining site profiles helps document the array of challenges these projects face.

1.3 - Guide to Using the Dataset

With over 200 variables across four distinct data views, the CFTM 2.0 dataset seeks to address a wide range of potential use cases. Below we describe the relative strengths of each data view for certain types of analysis:

Financial Contribution Level Data View: This view is designed for users who aim to perform analyses aligned closely with OECD guidelines, providing a structure where each row represents one financial flow (commitment) from one official sector institution. It includes key variables, such as the recipient country, commitment year, sector, and transaction amount,

mining/processing companies that have several different operations (and as such cannot be assigned to a single mining site), and support to commodity trading companies that trade transition minerals.

allowing users to easily aggregate data based on their analytic needs. For instance, users can group financial flows (commitments) by country, year, or sector to assess trends and patterns in China's official sector lending and grant-giving activities. This view is especially useful for macro-level analyses, enabling users to examine aggregate financial flows (commitments) from China's official sector institutions across regions or periods.

Loan Event Level Data View: This view is designed for detailed analysis of individual loan events and the mineral operations receiving a financial or in-kind contribution. In cases where multiple financial contributions from multiple institutions are associated with a single loan event, these transactions are consolidated into a single entry, capturing the total scope and financial commitment of the loan event. Additional details are included, such as the commitment amounts of Chinese private co-financing agencies and non-Chinese co-financing partners, providing a comprehensive view of the financial structure of each loan. This level of granularity enables users to explore co-financing arrangements and identify the roles of diverse stakeholders in financing transition minerals operations. It also enables new types of analysis of China's lending practices at the mining or processing site level, such as serial lending to the same mining site as well as trends in the ownership structure of the mining and processing sites (e.g. Chinese ownership or host government ownership). This data view also provides unique information about how benefits and costs accrue to the host country (e.g., tax and royalty structures, offtake agreements, local employment, etc). The Loan Event Level Data View includes the largest number of new variables, with granular details about transition minerals operations, their ownership, and the benefits and costs that accrue to the host country of each mining operation.

Organization Role Data View: This view is particularly useful for users who are interested in the full network of organizations that participate in the financing and implementation of transition mineral operations in LICs and MICs, including those who wish to conduct social network analysis (SNA) of China's participation in these transition mineral operations. It provides a detailed mapping of all organizations involved in each loan event, identifying their roles (e.g., funding agency, co-financing agency, guarantor). Users can construct a network by utilizing the Loan Event ID variable to link organizational roles across events, facilitating analysis of how entities collaborate, the centrality of specific organizations in the network, and patterns of influence and coordination. This Organization Role Data View is a resource for understanding the structure of the relationships that enable the financing and implementation of transition mineral operations in LICs, MICs, and HICs.

Mineral Operation Ownership Data View: This data view provides detailed information on the fractional ownership percentages of organizations with equity stakes in mines, processing facilities, and mining, processing, or commodity trading companies that receive financing from Chinese official sector donors and lenders. It identifies all shareholders holding at least 1% equity and specifies their corresponding share percentages. This view is designed to highlight the organizations that benefit directly from China's strategic overseas financing of transition mineral operations, offering a comprehensive understanding of ownership structures. By integrating this data view with other views, users can analyze the relationships between financing flows (commitments) and ownership stakes, revealing patterns of strategic interest and influence in the global transition minerals sector.

Across these four data views, AidData uses several unique identification numbers (IDs) that enable users to map variables between the data views in order to meet their unique analytic needs. These IDs include (1) the AidData Record ID, which aligns with the organizational structure of the Financial Contribution Data View, in which one financial contribution corresponds to one project/activity; (2) the Loan Event ID, which aligns with the organizational structure of the Loan Event Data View, in which one loan—regardless of the number of financiers involved—corresponds to one project/activity; and (3) the Investors Ownership ID, which aligns with the organizational structure of the Mineral Operation Ownership Data View, in which all equity holders and their percentage ownership stakes of a particular transition mineral operation are assigned to the same Investors Ownership ID number.

Section 2 - CFTM 2.0 Data Collection Process

2.1 - Stage 1: Identifying Chinese-financed Transition Minerals Activities

2.1.1 - String Search and Manual Review

The CFTM 2.0 dataset builds upon the previous version of the dataset and the China's Global Loans and Grants, Version 1.0 (CLG-Global 1.0) dataset, which captures China's official sector financial commitments between 2000 and 2023 for projects/activities across 24 sectors in 217 LICs, MICs, and HICs (Parks et al. 2025; Dreher et al. 2022). AidData constructed the CFTM 2.0 dataset by following a multi-step process.

The first step was to identify a set of keywords that, if present in a given record's Narrative_Description field within AidData's CLG-Global 1.0 dataset, might indicate transition mineral extraction and processing activities, or general support to a mining/metallurgical company or commodity trading company with operations involving transition minerals. We used the following keyword search terms: cobalt, copper, lithium, nickel, rare earth, arsenic, boron, cadmium, chromium, gallium, germanium, graphite, hafnium, indium, iridium, lead, magnesium, manganese, molybdenum, niobium, platinum, selenium, silico, silver, tantalum, tellurium, tin, titanium, tungsten, vanadium, zinc, zirconium.⁸ We then conducted a manual review process of all records in the Industry, Mining, Construction sector in the CLG-Global 1.0 dataset, using the keyword matches to flag the most likely relevant records. In cases where the project activity/record captured financing for a mining or processing site or general support to a mining/metallurgical company or commodity trading company, additional research was conducted to ensure the appropriate mineral tags were applied to the record. After manually applying all relevant mineral tags to records across this sector, we retained the records related to the transition minerals identified by the IEA (IEA 2021). This pruning procedure resulted in 492 records, each of which captures a financial commitment or pledge from an official sector institution in China for an activity involving one or more transition minerals in an LIC, MIC, or HIC. These records were then updated with new information, including over 90 additional variables and fields.

⁸ These search terms are based on the list of transition minerals, described in further detail in Section 1.1.2.

The AidData Record IDs included in the CFTM 2.0 dataset correspond to the AidData Record IDs from the CLG-Global 1.0 dataset, which was published in November 2025. However, the CFTM 2.0 dataset provides the latest information available about these projects (as of January 2026).⁹

2.2 - Stage 2: Data Collection and Record Enhancement

2.2.1 - Mining Site Features

After completing the string search and manual review process described in Section 1, AidData assigned Mining Site IDs and Mining Site Names to all of the project/activity records, reflecting the mining site that the financial transaction was most likely to benefit. After applying this categorization to the project/activity records, AidData conducted targeted searches for each site to identify its key features, including the type of exploitation at the site (e.g. surface or underground), the primary minerals and mineral by-products extracted from the site, and the type of activities supported by the financial commitment (e.g. extraction or processing).¹⁰ For records that were previously included in the CFTM 1.0 dataset, AidData researchers reviewed and updated as needed the values for the corresponding fields.

AidData primarily consulted with articles and documents from the involved organizations to identify this information, including: (1) the mine owner(s)/operator(s), (2) the consulting firm(s) that developed the initial environmental impact assessment (EIA) and any modifications, (3) the contractors involved in developing the mine, and (4) the host government entities involved in managing mining assets in the country.

For the development of mining site profiles, which are available on AidData's website [available at aiddata.org/china-transition-minerals], AidData recorded additional site-level details, including the amount of reserves, processing/production capacity, and the estimated life of the mine.

2.2.2 - Loan Events and Co-financing

Apart from the Mining Site IDs/Names that were assigned to all the project/activity records, AidData assigned Loan Event IDs/Descriptions to all CFTM 2.0 dataset records, which correspond to the same Loan Event IDs used for loan records in the CLG-Global 1.0 dataset.¹¹

⁹ These updates will be reflected in the publication of the next version of the CLG-Global dataset.

¹⁰ There are 170 loan events which are not allocable to a specific mining site, including processing operations that do not source minerals from one specific mining site, working capital loans to mining/processing companies that have several different operations (and thus cannot be assigned to a singular mining site), loans for the acquisition of stakes in mining/processing companies that have several different operations (and as such cannot be assigned to a singular mining site), and loans provided to commodity trading companies. For the records assigned to these loan events, during this stage of data collection AidData recorded the details for all variables applicable to these types of projects/activities, including the identification of the relevant minerals.

¹¹ In the CFTM dataset, AidData also assigns loan event IDs to non-loan records (e.g., grant and debt rescheduling records), in order to include them in the Loan Event Level Data View. For more details regarding how Loan Event IDs are assigned to these records in the CFTM dataset, see the Loan_Event_ID field definition in Section 3. For the 2.0 version of the CFTM dataset, AidData replaced

While the Financial Contribution Level Data View mimics the structure of AidData's CLG-Global 1.0 dataset, in which each row represents one financial flow (commitment) from one Chinese official sector institution, AidData built the Loan Event Level Data View of the CFTM dataset to enable new insights at the loan level.

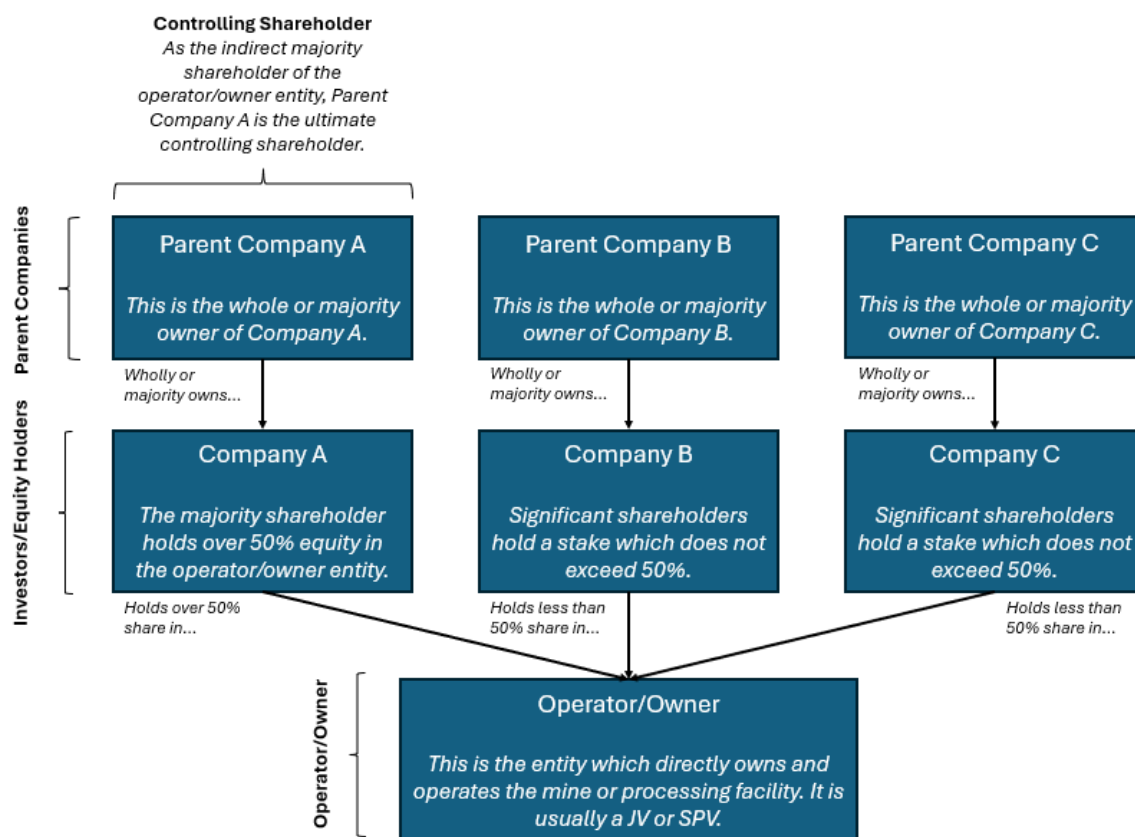
AidData systematically reviewed all loan events to populate a range of fields and variables that are exclusive to the CFTM dataset, including fields that capture the Chinese private sector and non-Chinese creditor participation in syndicated loans and their respective financial commitments, the lead arranger(s) of syndicated loans, and the percentage breakdown of Chinese official, Chinese private sector, and non-Chinese financing contributions to the loan event.

2.2.3 - Capturing the Ownership of Transition Minerals Operations

A unique feature of the CFTM dataset is the detailed recording of ownership information. AidData targets ownership information at three levels to provide granular qualitative details while enabling aggregate analysis of the dataset. The three levels of ownership included in the dataset are: (1) Operator/owner, (2) Investors/equity holders, and (3) controlling shareholders/parent companies. Figure A shows how these three fields relate to a mining or processing facility.

the loan event IDs from CFTM 1.0 with ones that align with the values in the CLG-Global 1.0 dataset. See Appendix B for a cross-walk of loan event IDs from the 1.0 to the 2.0 versions of CFTM.

Figure A: Three levels of ownership captured in the CFTM dataset



When a financial commitment is supporting a specific mining site operation, the Operator_Owner field captures the identity of the organization that holds the rights to develop a specific mining site, as identified in the Mining_Site_Name field. For records that are not allocable to a specific mining site (i.e., the Mining_Site_Name field is set to to an “Unallocable” category), this field captures one of two potential company identities: (1) the operator/owner of a processing site, or (2) a mining/processing company that has multiple operations and thus cannot be assigned to a singular mining site.¹² While a state-owned or private sector company may directly own and operate a mining or processing site, in most cases companies establish special purpose vehicles (SPVs) with a single shareholder or joint ventures (JVs) with multiple shareholders to manage the financing, development, and operations of the mining or processing site. The use of JVs/SPVs shields the parent company (or companies) from some of the financial risks associated with the development and operations of the mine or processing facility.

¹² The Operator_Owner field is not populated for debt rescheduling records or for working capital loans that are not allocable to a mining or processing site, unless the receiving agency was a joint venture/special purpose vehicle, in which case the Operator_Owner field is populated for working capital loans.

The Investors and Equity_Holders fields in the CFTM dataset capture the identities of the organizations that hold equity stakes in the Operator_Owner entity.¹³ The dataset also captures the fractional ownership (equity) stakes that these organizations hold in the Operator_Owner entity. This ownership information underpins the values recorded in the Level_of_Chinese_Ownership and Level_of_Host_Government_Ownership fields, which represent the relative size of the stakes held by Chinese entities (state-owned or private sector) and Host Government entities in the transition minerals operation (i.e. in the company operating the mining or processing site).

The Parent_Companies field in the Mineral Operation Ownership Data View captures the ultimate parent company of the equity holder involved in the transition mineral operation. The purpose of this field is to enable users to easily identify the connections between transition mineral operations in terms of ownership. In some cases, the recorded parent company may be the same as the corresponding equity holder that is recorded. This means that the equity holder is the parent—there is no parent company further up the ownership chain. In cases where there are significant shareholders involved in the parent company that may influence analysis (e.g., CITIC Group and Zijin Mining are two of the largest shareholders of Ivanhoe Mines), then the top shareholders are recorded in the Parent_Companies field. The related Controlling_Shareholder field in the Financial Contribution Level and Loan Event Level data views does not capture the parent companies of all of the equity holders, as is captured in the Mineral Operation Ownership Data View; instead, the Controlling_Shareholder field captures the ultimate parent company which owns a majority stake (over 50%) in the transition minerals operation. In cases where no single entity holds a majority stake (over 50%), the Controlling_Shareholder field records the significant (largest) shareholders.

One challenge in representing the ownership of transition mineral activities is that the equity holders and/or their fractional ownership percentages may change over time. For consistency across the dataset, the percentages represent the ownership stakes at the time of the loan event, according to the recorded commitment date. Whenever a financial commitment supported an acquisition, the ownership percentages reflect the post-acquisition equity holdings. The CFTM dataset includes Previous_Owners and Subsequent_Owners fields, as well as the associated acquisition years, to represent cases in which the ownership changed hands over time.

AidData primarily consulted with articles and documents from the project (JV/SPV) companies and the equity holders to identify the ownership and shareholding information. We built the Mineral Operation Ownership Data View of the CFTM dataset with this information and assigned each set of equity holder data to a unique “Investors Ownership” identification number, and we incorporated the three levels of ownership and the fractional ownership percentages in the Financial Contribution Level and Loan Event Level data views.

2.2.3 - Capturing the Host Country Costs and Benefits of Transition Mineral Operations

After completing other supplemental data collection activities at the loan event and mining site level, AidData researchers completed a review of all loan events assigned to a specific

¹³ The Mineral Operation Ownership Data View includes the Equity_Holders field, which corresponds to the Investors field in the Financial Contribution Level and Loan Event Level data views.

mining site (in the Mining_Site_Name column) to identify evidence regarding the costs and benefits that accrue to host countries associated with the mining site project.

For all mining sites in the dataset, AidData completed a targeted review of available source documentation to identify information regarding the following: domestic host country ownership, dividends, offtake agreements with the host government, infrastructure development, profit sharing, tax revenue, royalties, corporate social responsibility outputs, local procurement and employment, workforce development initiatives, rehabilitation and post-closure plans, export bans, environmental and labor risks, contract renegotiations, host government investment costs, negotiated swaps between the project company and the host government, tax carveouts or breaks, concession agreement terms, and collateral assets associated with the financing arrangements. The corresponding variables are included in the Loan Event Level Data View, and detailed definitions are provided in Section 3.2.

AidData primarily consulted with articles and documents from the involved organizations and other monitoring institutions to identify this information, including: (1) the mine owner(s)/operator(s), (2) the host government entities involved in managing mining assets in the country, (3) NGOs and international organizations, including the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), (4) reports from local organizations that represent the interests of the community, (5) consulting and/or law firms familiar with host country legal requirements, and (6) local/host country media.

AidData incorporated a new section in the latest version of its mining site profiles, which are available on AidData's website [available at aiddata.org/china-transition-minerals], that provides a narrative description of the host country costs and benefits associated with the mining site.

2.3 - Stage 3: Data Quality Assurance

After AidData populated the values of more than 90 fields and variables (beyond the scope of the CLG-Global 1.0 dataset) and developed the four data views (described in Section 1.2.1), the CFTM 2.0 dataset went through an additional round of review and validation. AidData reviewed and validated the information incorporated in each field/variable to ensure that the inputs were correct, consistent across the dataset, and substantiated by the underlying source documentation. AidData also completed systematic checks to ensure logical consistency across the fields/variables and across the four data views. At this stage of the process, all identified errors were corrected, at which point the dataset went through a final round of logical consistency checks.

Section 3 - CFTM 2.0 Data Field Definitions

3.1 - Financial Contribution Level Data View

This data view is organized by financial contribution. Each row is assigned a unique AidData Record ID and captures one financial contribution from a single Chinese state-owned creditor or donor. Each creditor's contribution to a loan commitment is captured in a separate row, even if it was part of a larger syndicated loan commitment ("loan event"). This data view is consistent with the way in which the CLG-Global 1.0 dataset is organized, although it includes

several new variables and fields. The definitions of all fields in this data view are provided in the following table:

Field	Definition
AidData_Record_ID	This field provides the unique identification number that AidData has assigned to every project/activity record in the dataset.
Recommended_for_Aggregates	This field identifies projects/activities that AidData recommends including in analysis that requires the aggregation of projects/activities supported by official financial (or in-kind) commitments from China, including analysis of monetary amounts and project/activity counts. It is useful for identifying formally approved, active, and completed Chinese officially financed projects/activities—and excluding all canceled projects/activities, suspended projects/activities, and projects/activities that never reached the formal approval (official commitment) stage. The field is set to "Yes" for all projects/activities with a status designation of Pipeline: Commitment, Implementation, and Completion, excluding lines of credit that evidence indicates were never partially or fully disbursed. It is set to "No" for all canceled projects/activities, suspended projects/activities, projects/activities that never reached the official commitment stage (i.e., those projects/activities with a status designation of Pipeline: Pledge, Suspended, and Cancelled), and lines of credit that evidence indicates were never partially or fully disbursed. Also, note that not all projects/activities with a Recommended_for_Aggregates value of "Yes" identify a financial transaction value (since some transactions are difficult to monetize, such as in-kind donations, technical assistance, scholarships, and training activities).

Parent_ID	<p>This field captures the linkages between project/activity records. All project/activity records that are related to each other are assigned a common parent identification (ID) number. Reasons for assigning a common parent ID number include: (1) linking all records related to one project, including multiple phases of the same project, or one distinct activity (such as separate loans that support the acquisition of shares in the same company); (2) linking all records that capture PPG loans in a given country affected by China's participation in the G20's Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI) or other separate debt suspension initiatives; (3) linking instances of recurring scholarships/technical assistance to a particular country; (4) linking Confucius Institute-sponsored activities in a particular country; (5) linking records that capture financing from the same special fund (e.g., the China Co-Financing Fund for Latin America and the Caribbean); (6) linking overarching financing agreements and financing for subsidiary projects/activities; (7) linking serial borrowing (e.g., working capital facilities); (8) linking a refinancing to the loans that were refinanced, and (9) linking a loan to its upsizing. A short description of the nature of the linkage can be found in the Parent_ID_Description field. The Parent_ID field is not used to create a linkage between project/activity records where multiple official sector financiers from China contributed to the same syndicated loan and/or contributed to multiple tranches of the same loan; these linkages are instead established through the Loan_Event_ID field. Nor is the Parent_ID field used to create a linkage between an instance of debt rescheduling/debt forgiveness and the corresponding loan(s) being rescheduled/forgiven; such records are linked through the Rescheduled_Loan_Record_ID and Rescheduling_Event_ID fields.</p>
Parent_ID_Description	<p>This field provides a brief description of each parent identification (ID) number, identifying the way in which records are linked together under the common number.</p>
Loan_Event_ID	<p>This field captures the unique identification (ID) number for each Loan Event, where a Loan Event is the commitment or pledge of a bilateral or syndicated loan. When multiple project/activity records pertain to the same Loan Event, those project/activity records share a Loan Event ID number, in effect linking them together. Multiple project/activity records may be linked together via a Loan Event ID when (a) multiple official sector financiers from China contributed to the same syndicated loan and their respective contributions to the loan are captured via separate records, and/or (b) one or more official sector financiers from China contributed to more than one tranche of the same syndicated loan and different loan tranches are captured via separate records. In cases where the record involves the rescheduling of existing debt, rather than a new loan commitment, the loan event ID ends with "DR," and the flow type is set to "Debt Rescheduling" in the corresponding field. If the debt rescheduling is related to another loan event captured in the dataset,</p>

	<p>then the digits preceding “DR” correspond to the loan event ID of the restructured loan (e.g., loan event ID 3874DR captures the debt rescheduling of loan event ID 3874). If the same loan commitment was subsequently restructured multiple times, the “DR” in the loan event ID of the debt rescheduling record is followed by a numeric value (e.g., loan events ID 6247DR1 and 6247DR2 capture two separate instances of debt restructuring associated with loan event ID 6247). There is only one record which involves grant, rather than loan, financing, in which case the final digit of the loan event ID is “G,” and the flow type is set to “Grant” in the corresponding field. There is only one record with the flow type set to “Vague TBD” because there was insufficient information to reliably categorize it as a loan or a grant, in which case the final digit of the loan event ID is “V.”</p>
Loan_Event_Trache	<p>This field captures the specific loan tranche to which a Chinese state-owned creditor contributed in cases where a contribution was made to a syndicated loan with multiple tranches. Each tranche of a syndicated loan is designated as a letter (e.g., A, B, C). If the tranche letter is known from the loan’s sources, then the assigned Loan_Event_Trache matches the tranche letter indicated in sources. If the tranche letter is unknown, AidData assigns the Loan_Event_Trache manually starting with A and proceeding chronologically with the letters of the alphabet. As such, tranche letters represented in Loan_Event_Trache do not necessarily correspond to the seniority of a given tranche.</p>
Loan_Event_Description	<p>This field provides a brief description of each Loan Event identification (ID) number, including as many of the following details as necessary to distinguish between loan events: the year in which the loan contract was signed, the number of lenders (bilateral or syndicated/club loan), the loan commitment amount, the financier, and/or the purpose of the financing.</p>
Rescheduled_Loan_Record_ID	<p>Whenever the project/activity record captures a debt restructuring event (i.e., the Flow_Type field is set to “Debt Rescheduling” or “Debt Forgiveness”), this field provides the AidData Record identification (ID) number for the corresponding original loan commitment (wherein the Flow_Type field is set to “Loan”) that was affected by the debt restructuring. If multiple loans were affected by the debt restructuring, then the AidData Record ID numbers are pipe-delimited in this field. If the original loan that was rescheduled or forgiven is not included in the dataset, then the field is empty in the debt restructuring record. Reasons the original loan may not be included in the dataset include if the commitment year of the original loan is outside the scope of the dataset (i.e., it was committed prior to 2000), or if there is insufficient information to determine the specific loan that was affected by the debt restructuring event. Please refer to the Narrative_Description field for detailed information regarding the rescheduled or forgiven loan for each</p>

	debt restructuring event record.
Rescheduling_Event_ID	Whenever the project/activity record captures a loan (i.e, the Flow_Type field is set to "Loan") that was subsequently rescheduled or forgiven, this field provides the AidData Record identification (ID) number of the corresponding debt restructuring event (wherein the Flow_Type field is set to "Debt Rescheduling" or "Debt Forgiveness"). If the loan was affected by multiple debt restructuring events, then the AidData Record ID numbers are pipe-delimited in this field. Note that the dataset only includes project/activity records for debt restructuring events completed between 2000 and 2023. Please refer to the Narrative_Description field for detailed information regarding the debt restructuring of each loan record, including information regarding debt restructuring events that may have occurred after 2023 and prior to the publication of this dataset (January 2026).
Financier_Country	This field captures the country from which the financial or in-kind transfer originated.
Country_of_Activity	This field captures the host country where the project/activity supported by the financial or in-kind transfer takes place. For example, a loan to finance the construction of a power plant in a given country will have its Country_of_Activity field set to that country, even if the borrowing institution is not legally domiciled (incorporated) in the same country. If the project/activity takes place in multiple host countries, the Country_of_Activity field records the corresponding geographical region to which these countries belong. In previous iterations of the TUFF methodology, this field was known as Recipient.
Country_of_Activity_ISO3	This field captures the three-letter code for the country identified in the Country_of_Activity field, according to the standards set by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). In cases where the Country_of_Activity field records a geographical region rather than an individual country (such as "Africa, Regional"), the Country_of_Activity_ISO3 field is empty.
Region_of_Activity	This field captures the geographical region to which the country of activity belongs: Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Middle East, Oceania, or Multi-Region.

DRA_Country_of_Inc	<p>This field captures the jurisdiction where the direct receiving agency of a given financial or in-kind transfer is legally domiciled/incorporated. In cases where the direct receiving agency is a multilateral institution or a multinational non-governmental organization, the DRA_Country_of_Inc field is set to the geographical region that represents the member countries of the institution: Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Middle East, Oceania, or Multi-Region. In cases where an entity is registered under the laws of the European Union and not any specific country, the DRA_Country_of_Inc is set to "Europe, regional." If AidData is unable to determine the DRA_Country_of_Inc for a given direct receiving agency, AidData sets the field to "Unknown." In cases of multiple direct receiving agencies, if the agencies all share the same country of incorporation, then the DRA_Country_of_Inc field is set to that country. However, if there are multiple direct receiving agencies with differing countries of incorporation, this field is set to "Multiple Jurisdictions." In cases where this field is set to "Multiple Jurisdictions," users can refer to the Direct_Receiving_Agencies_Incorporation field for a pipe-delimited list of all countries of incorporation for the direct receiving agencies. Some organizations that served as direct receiving agencies changed their country of incorporation over the years covered in the dataset. The DRA_Country_of_Inc field captures the agency's country of incorporation at the time of the financial commitment, as recorded in the Commitment_Date field. If there is no direct receiving agency assigned to the given record, the DRA_Country_of_Inc field is empty.</p>
DRA_Country_of_Inc_ISO3	<p>This field captures the three-letter code for the country identified in the DRA_Country_of_Inc field, according to the standards set by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). In cases where the DRA_Country_of_Inc field is set to "Multiple Jurisdictions" or records a geographical region, the DRA_Country_of_Inc_ISO3 field is empty.</p>
DRA_Country_of_Inc_OFC	<p>This field provides a marker of whether the entity identified in the Direct_Receiving_Agencies field was legally domiciled (incorporated) in a country (as captured in the DRA_Country_of_Inc field) that was classified as an offshore financial center (OFC) during the year of the loan commitment. It is set to "Yes" if the country was an OFC in that year, according to the OFC list maintained by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS). If the country was not classified by the BIS as an OFC, the field is empty. This field is also empty if the DRA_Country_of_Inc field is set to "Unknown" or a geographical region.</p>

Commitment_Year	<p>This field captures the year in which an official financial commitment (or official commitment to provide in-kind support) was codified through the signing of a formal agreement by an official sector donor/lender in China and one or more entities in a host country or a set of host countries. Whenever possible, this field is based on the precise calendar day when the official commitment was issued, which is captured in the Commitment_Date field. In the event an official commitment was made for a project/activity that entered implementation, but the official commitment year is not identifiable, AidData records the first year of project/activity implementation as a proxy for the official commitment year. In the event an official commitment was made for a project/activity that has not yet reached implementation, and the official commitment year is not identifiable, AidData records the year in which the underlying commercial contract (supported by the official commitment) was issued. If this information is unavailable, AidData records the first year in which an informal pledge was made as a proxy for the official commitment year. For projects/activities with a status designation of Pipeline: Pledge (i.e. cases in which an official commitment was not made), AidData records the year in which the informal pledge was made.</p>
Implementation_Start_Year	<p>This field captures the year in which a project/activity supported by an official financial (or in-kind) commitment from China began implementation. Whenever possible, this field is based on the precise calendar day when project/activity implementation began, which is captured in the Actual_Implementation_Start_Date field. For projects/activities that involve the construction of buildings or infrastructure, the Implementation_Start_Year field seeks to capture the first year of construction. In cases when the first year of construction is unavailable but a proxy for the first year of construction (e.g., the year in which a formal groundbreaking ceremony took place, a project/activity commencement order was issued to the contractor responsible for implementation, or a project/activity implementation agreement was signed) can be identified, AidData records the proxy for the first year of construction. For projects/activities that do not involve construction but involve the provision of personnel, training, analytical/advisory support, equipment, supplies, or commodities, the Implementation_Start_Year field captures the first year in which some type of support was delivered to an entity in the host country. For projects/activities that only involve financial transactions (e.g., cash donations, loans issued to shore up a country's foreign exchange reserves, forgiveness or rescheduling of outstanding debts), the Implementation_Start_Year field captures the year in which the first disbursement was made (or the year in which new terms and conditions went into effect for a previously signed loan agreement).</p>

Completion_Year	<p>This field captures the year in which a project/activity supported by an official financial (or in-kind) commitment from China was completed. Whenever possible, this field is based on the precise calendar day when a project/activity was completed, which is captured in the Actual_Completion_Date field. For projects/activities that involve the construction of buildings or infrastructure, the Completion_Year field seeks to capture the last year of construction. In cases when the last year of construction is unavailable but a proxy for the last year of construction (e.g., a road or railway is opened for use, a power plant reaches its commercial operation date and begins selling electricity to customers) can be identified, AidData records the proxy for the last year of construction. For projects/activities that do not involve construction but involve the provision of personnel, training, analytical/advisory support, equipment, supplies, or commodities, the Completion_Year field captures the last year in which some type of support was delivered to an entity (or set of entities) in the host country. For projects/activities that only involve financial transactions (cash donations, loans issued to shore up foreign exchange reserves, forgiveness or rescheduling of outstanding debts), the Completion_Year field captures the year in which the last disbursement was made (or the year in which new terms and conditions went into effect for a previously signed loan agreement).</p>
Mining_Site	<p>This field identifies the name of the mine at which the reported mining activity occurred. If the activity did not occur at a specific mining site, then this field is set to Unallocable (Processing Activity), Unallocable (Multi-site), or Unallocable (Mineral Trade) depending on the primary purpose of the financed project/activity. This field is set to Unallocable (Processing Activity) if the loan event supported the construction, rehabilitation, or working capital requirements of one or more processing sites or facilities. In cases where this field is set to Unallocable (Processing Activity), the name(s) of the site(s) or facility(ies) are specified in the Processing_Site field. This field is set to Unallocable (Multi-site) if the loan event supported the acquisition, development, or working capital requirements of multiple specified mining sites, or if the loan event involved the provision of general support to a company that has operations at multiple mining sites. In cases where this field is set to Unallocable (Multi-site), a description of the mining sites that the loan event supported either directly or indirectly (via general company support) are described in the Multi_Site_Description field. This field is set to Unallocable (Mineral Trade) if the loan event supported a commodity trading company that trades transition minerals.</p>
Mining_Site_ID	<p>This field allocates a unique ID to each mining site. If the Mining_Site field is set to an "Unallocable" category, then this field will be set to "9999".</p>

Processing_Site	This field identifies the name of the processing site(s) or facility(ies) supported by the loan event in cases where the Mining_Site field is set to Unallocable (Processing Activity).
Multi_Site_Description	This field provides a description of the mining sites that the loan event supported either directly or indirectly (via general company support) in cases where the Mining_Site field is set to Unallocable (Multi-site). In most cases, this includes general support to companies that have operations at multiple mining sites.
Investors_Ownership_ID	This field provides the unique identification number for the corresponding ownership data associated with the transition mineral activity. The ownership percentages are included in the Investors_Ownership_Percentages field, as well as the Mineral Operation Ownership data view. The ownership ID corresponds to the mining site ID for all mining sites. The ownership ID begins with "999" for records assigned to the "9999" (Unallocable) categories in the Mining_Site_ID field, in which case the ownership reflects the ownership of a processing facility, a commodity trading company that trades transition minerals, or the ownership of a mining/processing company with multiple operations that are not assigned to a specific mining site ID. For cases in which there are multiple direct recipients of the financing, as identified in the Direct_Receiving_Agencies field, and the financing is not allocated for a specific mining or processing site, multiple investors ownership IDs are assigned to the record to capture the ownership of each direct receiving agency, and the entries in this field are pipe-delimited.
Transition_Minerals	This field identifies the transition minerals associated with the activity record. This includes if the mineral is involved in any type of activity related to mining, processing, or commodity trading. This field records one or more of the 32 following minerals for each record, depending on the involved minerals: Arsenic, Boron, Cadmium, Chromium, Cobalt, Copper, Gallium, Germanium, Graphite, Hafnium, Indium, Iridium, Lead, Lithium, Magnesium, Manganese, Molybdenum, Nickel, Niobium, Platinum, Rare earth elements, Selenium, Silicon, Silver, Tantalum, Tellurium, Tin, Titanium, Tungsten, Vanadium, Zinc, Zirconium. If multiple minerals are associated with the activity record, then the entries are pipe-delimited. Records for which the flow type is set to "Debt rescheduling" are not assigned to a transition minerals category.
Title	This field briefly describes the name or nature of the project/activity. In some cases, the identification numbers of other transactions that are linked to the project/activity are also recorded in this field. All records that are linked together are assigned a common identification number in the Parent_ID, Loan_Event_ID, Rescheduling_Event_ID, and/or Rescheduled_Loan_ID fields, depending on the nature of the linkage(s) between the records.

Narrative_Description	<p>This field provides a detailed summary of the main purposes and activities of the project/activity; the funding, receiving, and implementing agencies involved in the project/activity; the terms and conditions of the financial transaction(s) supporting the project/activity; the timing of project/activity implementation and completion; the challenges that arose during project/activity implementation and how funding, receiving, and implementing agencies responded to these challenges; and main achievements and shortcomings of the project/activity. For loan-financed projects/activities, AidData also records the monetary value and timing of underlying commercial contracts, disbursements, and repayments in this field.</p>
Staff_Comments	<p>This field captures comments from AidData staff that clarify the assumptions, logic, and evidence used to address challenging coding and categorization determinations. It also provides foreign translations of project/activity titles (used for source identification purposes), information about related transactions and projects/activities, and information about the ownership structures of funding, receiving, and implementing agencies.</p>
Status	<p>This field identifies the latest status of a project/activity. Each project/activity is assigned to one of six categories: Pipeline: Pledge, Pipeline: Commitment, Implementation, Completion, Suspended, Cancelled. A project/activity assigned to the "Pipeline: Pledge" category is one that an official sector institution in China indicated it was interested in supporting (or willing to consider supporting) but did not result in an official commitment. Projects/activities assigned to this category include those that are identified in letters of intent, term sheets, memoranda of understanding, and non-binding announcements. All projects/activities given a status designation of Pipeline: Commitment, Implementation, Completion, Suspended, or Cancelled reached the official commitment stage (i.e., a binding, written agreement that governs the provision of financial or in-kind support for a specific purpose was signed by an official sector donor or lender in China and an entity in a host country). A project/activity assigned to the "Pipeline: Commitment" category is one that is backed by an official commitment but has not yet entered implementation. A project/activity assigned to the "Implementation" category is one that is backed by an official commitment and has begun implementation with financial or in-kind support from the source of the commitment. A project/activity assigned to the "Completion" category is one that is backed by an official commitment and that reached completion with financial or in-kind support from the sources of the commitment. Projects/activities assigned to the "Suspended" and "Cancelled" categories are those that were backed by an official commitment but subsequently suspended or canceled. The coding of the 'Status' field in the dataset is based on sources that were available as late as October 2025.</p>

Intent	<p>This field seeks to measure the primary purpose of the project/activity. Each project/activity is assigned to one of five categories: Development, Commercial, Representational, or Mixed. Projects/activities assigned to the "Development" category are those that are primarily oriented towards the promotion of economic development and welfare in the host country. Projects/activities assigned to the "Commercial" category are those that primarily seek to promote the commercial interests of the country from which the financial transfer originated (e.g., encouraging the export of Chinese goods and services), and projects/activities that primarily seek to promote the commercial interests of companies from countries other than the host country (e.g., the acquisition of an ownership stake in a company). Projects/activities assigned to the "Representational" category are those that primarily seek to promote a bilateral relationship with another country or promote the language, culture, or values of the country from which the financial transfer originated (e.g., the establishment of a Confucius Institute or Chinese cultural center). If a project/activity is assigned to the "Mixed" category, this designation indicates that it was not possible for AidData to identify the primary purpose of the project/activity and the project/activity has multiple purposes (i.e., some combination of development, commercial, and/or representational intent).</p>
Flow_Type	<p>This field captures the type of financial or in-kind transfer supporting the project/activity. Each project/activity is assigned to one of seven categories: Loan, Debt forgiveness, Debt rescheduling, Grant, Scholarships/training in the donor country, Free-standing technical assistance, or Vague TBD. For projects/activities that are assigned to the "Loan" category, the dataset includes a host of other variables that capture the type of loan, the borrowing terms, the use of credit enhancements, and the involvement of co-financiers, among other things. Also, to help users avoid double-counting, AidData does not populate any fields related to transaction amounts (Amount_Original_Currency, Amount_Constant_USD_2023, and Amount_Nominal_USD) for projects/activities assigned to the "Debt rescheduling" category. However, users who wish to undertake analysis of debt reschedulings can find detailed information about the terms and conditions of these reschedulings in the Narrative_Description field of the projects/activities that are assigned to the "Debt rescheduling" category.</p>

OECD_ODA_Concessional _Threshold	<p>This field identifies the concessionality threshold applied to any loan record to determine if it met the concessionality threshold to qualify as ODA. It is only populated when the loan supports a project/activity in a host country that is ODA- and OOF- eligible during the year when the financial commitment was made. This field is not populated whenever the OECD_Income_Status_Host_Country field is set to "High income or otherwise ODA ineligible." The concessionality threshold is based on the year in which the project/activity secures a commitment from an official sector institution in China, the income level of the borrowing host country, and the receiving agency type. For all loans issued between 2000 and 2017, the threshold is 25% (using a unified 10% discount rate). For loans issued between 2018 and 2023, the threshold is determined based on the following criteria. For loans to official sector institutions, the following concessionality thresholds apply: (1) least-developed countries and low-income countries: a minimum grant element of 45% (calculated using a 9% discount rate); (2) lower-middle income countries: a minimum grant element of 15% (calculated using a 7% discount rate); and (3) upper-middle income countries: a minimum grant element of 10% (calculated using a discount rate of 6%). For loans to private sector institutions (for all ODA eligible host countries, regardless of the income level of the host country), the following concessionality threshold applies: a minimum grant element of 25% (using a unified 10% discount rate).</p>
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Flow_Class	<p>Based on the OECD-DAC methodology between 2000-2023 to measure Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Other Official Flows (OOF), this field assigns projects/activities to one of four flow class categories: ODA, OOF, Vague (ODA or OOF), or Official Flows to Ineligible Countries (OFIC). Projects/activities are assigned to the "ODA" category if they meet three criteria. First, the primary purpose of the project/activity must be the promotion of economic development and welfare in the host country (i.e., have development intent). Second, the project/activity must take place in a country that qualifies for ODA based on its income level and as assigned by the OECD-DAC. Third, the official commitment supporting the project/activity must be concessional in nature (i.e., grant, technical assistance, scholarship, debt forgiveness, or loan with a grant element meeting a specified threshold). For official commitments issued (flows reported) between 2000 and 2017, AidData follows the OECD's traditional cash-flow methodology to define ODA, which included a threshold level of 25% grant element with a discount rate of 10% for all loans in ODA/OOF-eligible countries. For official commitments issued (flows reported) in 2018 and subsequent years, AidData uses the OECD's grant-equivalent methodology, which relies upon a tiered concessional threshold system for loans in ODA-eligible countries. Under the grant-equivalent methodology, the threshold concessional for loans to the official sector in the country of activity is 45% for LDCs and other LICs (using a discount rate of 9%), 15% for LMICs (using a discount rate of 7%) and 10% for UMICs (using a discount rate of 6%). Loans to the private sector, however, continue to use the 25% threshold used in the cash-flow methodology (in alignment with OECD-DAC practices). Users can refer to the OECD_ODA_Concessional_Threshold field to identify the threshold used for a particular loan record in the dataset when the country of activity is an ODA/OOF-eligible country. Projects/activities in ODA/OOF-eligible countries that are supported by an official financial or in-kind transfer but do not meet all three of the criteria for ODA are assigned to the "OOF" category. Projects/activities in ODA/OOF-eligible countries that are backed by an official commitment but cannot be reliably categorized as ODA or OOF because of insufficiently detailed information are assigned to the "Vague (ODA or OOF)" category. Projects/activities in this residual category primarily consist of (a) those with an unspecified flow type (i.e., values of "Vague TBD" in the Flow_Type field); and (b) those financed with development intent loans for which AidData lacks the borrowing terms (interest rates, grace periods, or maturity dates) needed for concessional determinations. Users who would like to use one concessional threshold for the entire time period (or a subset) can use the relevant grant element calculator to re-classify ODA and OOF loan records where necessary. The final flow class category is Official Flows to Ineligible Countries (OFIC). Projects/activities are assigned to the "OFIC" category</p>
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	<p>when the country of activity is not eligible for ODA or OOF, as defined by the OECD-DAC. OFIC commitments do not qualify as ODA or OOF but they do represent official sector financial commitments from China to countries that are high-income or otherwise ineligible to be represented in the OECD-DAC's ODA and OOF statistics. Users seeking to compare Chinese ODA and OOF flows to the developing world with ODA and OOF flows from other official (bilateral and multilateral) sources should exclude OFIC commitments from their analysis.</p>
Sector_Code	<p>This field provides a 3-digit sector code based upon the primary sectoral focus of the project/activity. It is based upon the OECD's sector categorization scheme. There are 24, three-digit OECD sector codes: education (110), health (120), population policies/programs and reproductive health (130), water supply and sanitation (140), government and civil society (150), other social infrastructure and services (160), transport and storage (210), communications (220), energy (230), banking and financial services (240), business and other services (250), agriculture, forestry and fishing (310), industry, mining, and construction (320), trade policies and regulation (330), general environmental protection (410), other multisector (430), general budget support (510), developmental food aid/food security assistance (520), other commodity assistance (530), action relating to debt (600), emergency response (720), reconstruction relief and rehabilitation (730), disaster prevention and preparedness (740), and unallocated/unspecified (998).</p>
Sector_Name	<p>This field provides a sector name based upon the primary sectoral focus of the project/activity. It is based upon the OECD's sector categorization scheme. There are 24, three-digit OECD sector codes: education (110), health (120), population policies/programs and reproductive health (130), water supply and sanitation (140), government and civil society (150), other social infrastructure and services (160), transport and storage (210), communications (220), energy (230), banking and financial services (240), business and other services (250), agriculture, forestry and fishing (310), industry, mining, and construction (320), trade policies and regulation (330), general environmental protection (410), other multisector (430), general budget support (510), developmental food aid/food security assistance (520), other commodity assistance (530), action relating to debt (600), emergency response (720), reconstruction relief and rehabilitation (730), disaster prevention and preparedness (740), and unallocated/unspecified (998).</p>

Infrastructure	<p>This field provides a marker of whether a project/activity is an infrastructure project. In this dataset, infrastructure projects refer to those that involve physical construction activities (e.g., roads, railways, pipelines, transmission lines, fiber optic networks). More specifically, they include those that involve (1) building a new physical structure, (2) rehabilitating or adding onto an existing physical structure, and/or (3) maintaining an existing physical structure. AidData does not include projects/activities that involve the provision of cash, technical assistance, scholarships, equipment, or supplies in its definition of infrastructure projects. The field is set to "Yes" if a project/activity can be classified as an infrastructure project.</p>
Funding_Agencies_Parent	<p>This field is designed to facilitate aggregate analysis across the dataset by identifying the parent owners of the diverse set of funding agencies that administer China's overseas grant-giving and lending portfolio. This field provides the name of the organization that is the parent owner of the organization recorded in the Funding_Agencies field. For state-owned companies and state-owned banks, the parent owner identified in this field represents the final state-owned company or state-owned bank majority shareholder, rather than the ultimate government agency shareholder(s); in some cases, this means that the funding agency and funding agency parent will appear as the same organization (e.g., Bank of China is recorded as its own funding agency parent). If there is no single majority shareholder of the funding agency, then the parent owner is identified as the final owner before there is dispersed ownership; in some cases, this means that the funding agency and funding agency parent will appear as the same organization (e.g., Sicomines SARL is majority owned by a consortium of Chinese state-owned companies with no single majority shareholder, and as such it has been recorded as its own funding agency parent). If the funding agency is a government agency, then the funding agency parent is set to one of the five following categories to facilitate aggregate analysis: (1) PRC Central Government, (2) PRC Subnational Government, (3) PRC Public University, (4) Unspecified PRC Public Sector Institution, or (5) PRC Central Bank. If there are multiple funding agencies associated with the project/activity record, then the parent owners recorded in this field are pipe-delimited.</p>
Funding_Agencies	<p>This field captures the name of the Chinese state-owned institution that issued the official financial or in-kind commitment. For projects/activities assigned to the "Pipeline: Pledge" category in the 'Status' field, this field captures the name of the Chinese state-owned institution that issued the pledge. If multiple Chinese funding agencies are involved, the entries are pipe-delimited.</p>

Funding_Agencies_Type	This field captures the type of funding agency that issued the commitment or pledge. Each funding agency is assigned to one of seven categories (types): Government Agency, State-Owned Policy Bank, State-Owned Commercial Bank, State-Owned Bank, State-Owned Company, or State-Owned Fund. If multiple official sector funding agencies from China are involved, the entries recording their types are pipe-delimited. Some entities that served as the Funding_Agencies changed their type over the years covered in the dataset. The Funding_Agencies_Type field captures the entity's type at the time of the financial or in-kind transfer, as recorded in the Commitment_Date field.
Lending_from_Overseas_Branch_or_Subsiary	This field provides a marker for all loan records where the Chinese state-owned institution that issued the loan commitment is based outside mainland China. This field is set to "Yes" if the lender is based in Hong Kong, Macau, or any country other than the People's Republic of China. This field is empty if the lender recorded in the Funding_Agencies field is based in mainland China.
Overseas_Jurisdiction	This field identifies the jurisdiction of the funding agency for loan records whenever the Chinese state-owned institution that issued the loan commitment is based outside of mainland China. For example, this field is set to "United Kingdom" in cases where the London Branch of Bank of China issued a loan commitment. This field is only populated when the Lending_from_Overseas_Branch_or_Subsiary field is set to "Yes."
Overseas_Jurisdiction_ISO3	This field captures the three-letter code for the country identified in the Overseas_Jurisdiction field, according to the standards set by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). In cases where the Overseas_Jurisdiction field records a geographical region rather than an individual country (such as "Africa, Regional"), the Overseas_Jurisdiction_ISO3 field is empty.
Cofinanced	This marker indicates whether a separate funding agency (belonging to the financier country or another country) provided funding for the project/activity.
Cofinancing_Agencies	This field provides the names of the cofinancing agencies providing funding for the project/activity. If multiple cofinancing agencies are involved, the entries are pipe-delimited.

Cofinancing_Agencies_Type	<p>This field captures the type of cofinancing agency that provided funding, as well as the agency's country of origin. Each cofinancing agency is assigned to one of eleven categories (types): Government Agency, State-Owned Bank, State-Owned Policy Bank, State-Owned Commercial Bank, State-Owned Company, State-Owned Fund, Intergovernmental Organization, Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture, Private Sector, NGO/CSO/Foundation, or Miscellaneous Agency Type. Each cofinancing agency is also categorized based on whether it is from the financier country, the recipient (host) country, or another country. The organization type is preceded by one of three descriptors regarding the country of origin: Chinese, Recipient, or Other (e.g., Chinese State-Owned Commercial Bank). If multiple cofinancing agencies are involved, the entries are pipe-delimited. Some organizations that served as cofinancing agencies changed their agency type over the years covered in the dataset. The Cofinancing_Agencies_Type field captures their agency type at the specific point in time of the financial commitment, as recorded in the Commitment_Date field.</p>
Direct_Receiving_Agencies	<p>This field provides the name of the agency designated to receive and manage the financial or in-kind transfer. For projects/activities that are financed with loans, the receiving agency is the entity responsible for debt repayment. If a receiving agency (borrower) on-lends the proceeds of a loan to an additional entity or entities, then the borrower is captured in the Direct_Receiving_Agencies field and the additional entity or entities which receive loans from the borrower is captured in the Indirect_Receiving_Agencies field. If more than one entity is responsible for receiving and managing incoming grant funds or an in-kind transfer, all of these entities are identified in the Direct_Receiving_Agencies field (as pipe-delimited entries).</p>
Direct_Receiving_Agencies_Type	<p>This field captures the type of agency designated to receive and manage the financial or in-kind transfer, as well as the agency's country of origin. Each direct receiving agency is assigned to one of eleven categories (types): Government Agency, State-Owned Bank, State-Owned Policy Bank, State-Owned Commercial Bank, State-Owned Company, State-Owned Fund, Intergovernmental Organization, Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture, Private Sector, NGO/CSO/Foundation, or Miscellaneous Agency Type. The organization type is preceded by one of three descriptors regarding the country of origin: Chinese, Recipient, or Other (e.g., Recipient Government Agency). If multiple direct receiving agencies are involved, the entries are pipe-delimited. Some entities that served as the Direct_Receiving_Agencies changed their type over the years covered in the dataset. The Direct_Receiving_Agencies_Type field captures the entity's type at the time of the financial or in-kind transfer, as recorded in the Commitment_Date field.</p>

Direct_Receiving_Agencies_Incorporation	<p>This field captures the jurisdiction where the direct receiving agency of a given official financial flow or in-kind transfer is legally domiciled (incorporated). In cases where the direct receiving agency is a multilateral institution or a multinational non-governmental organization, the Direct_Receiving_Agencies_Incorporation field is set to the geographical region that represents the member countries of the institution: Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Middle East, Oceania, or Multi-Region. In cases where an entity is registered under the laws of the European Union and not any specific country, the Direct_Receiving_Agencies_Incorporation field is set to "Europe, regional." If AidData is unable to determine the Direct_Receiving_Agencies_Incorporation field for a given direct receiving agency, AidData codes the field as "Unknown." If there are multiple direct receiving agencies, their countries of incorporation are pipe-delimited, regardless of whether those countries of incorporation differ from each other (unlike the DRA_Country_of_Inc field, which displays "Multiple Jurisdictions" in such scenarios). Some organizations that served as direct receiving agencies changed their country of incorporation over the years covered in the dataset. The Direct_Receiving_Agencies_Incorporation field captures an agency's country of incorporation type at the specific point in time of the financial commitment, as recorded in the Commitment_Date field. If there is no direct receiving agency assigned to the given record, the Direct_Receiving_Agencies_Incorporation field is empty.</p>
Indirect_Receiving_Agencies	<p>This field provides the name of the agency or agencies that receive and manage a financial transfer (loan) from the entity captured in the Direct_Receiving_Agencies field (as part of an on-lending arrangement). If multiple indirect receiving agencies are involved, the entries are pipe-delimited.</p>
Indirect_Receiving_Agencies_Type	<p>This field captures the type of agency that received a financial transfer from the entity captured in the Direct_Receiving_Agencies field, as well as the indirect receiving agency's country of origin. Each indirect receiving agency is assigned to one of eleven categories (types): Government Agency, State-Owned Bank, State-Owned Policy Bank, State-Owned Commercial Bank, State-Owned Company, State-Owned Fund, Intergovernmental Organization, Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture, Private Sector, NGO/CSO/Foundation, or Miscellaneous Agency Type Each indirect receiving agency is also categorized based on whether it is from the financier country, the recipient (host) country, or another country. The organization type is preceded by one of three descriptors regarding the country of origin: Chinese, Recipient, or Other (e.g. Recipient Government Agency). If multiple indirect receiving agencies are involved, the entries are pipe-delimited. Some entities that served as the Indirect_Receiving_Agencies changed their type over the years covered in the dataset. The Indirect_Receiving_Agencies_Type</p>

	field captures the entity's type at the time of the financial or in-kind transfer, as recorded in the Commitment_Date field.
Onlending	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan involves an on-lending arrangement, which is an arrangement in which a receiving agency (borrower) uses the proceeds of a loan to lend to one or more additional entities. In an on-lending arrangement, the borrower is captured in the Direct_Receiving_Agencies field, and the entity or entities which receive a loan from the borrower is captured in the Indirect_Receiving_Agencies field. The 'Onlending' field is set to "Yes" if the loan involves an on-lending arrangement.
Receiving_Agency_JVSPV	This field provides a marker of whether the direct or indirect receiving agency of the financial or in-kind transfer is a joint venture or special purpose vehicle. The Receiving_Agency_JVSPV field is set to "Yes" if the direct or indirect receiving agency is a joint venture or special purpose vehicle. Otherwise, the field is empty.
Implementing_Agencies	This field provides the name of the agency responsible for implementing the project/activity. If more than one agency is responsible for implementing the project/activity, all such agencies are identified in the Implementing_Agencies field (as pipe-delimited entries).
Implementing_Agencies_Type	This field captures the type of agency that is responsible for implementing the project/activity, as well as the agency's country of origin. Each implementing agency is assigned to one of eleven categories (types): Government Agency, State-Owned Bank, State-Owned Policy Bank, State-Owned Commercial Bank, State-Owned Company, State-Owned Fund, Intergovernmental Organization, Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture, Private Sector, NGO/CSO/Foundation, or Miscellaneous Agency Type. Each implementing agency is also categorized based on whether it is from the financier country, the recipient (host) country, or another country. The organization type is preceded by one of three descriptors regarding the country of origin: Chinese, Recipient, or Other (e.g., Chinese State-Owned Company). Some entities that served as the Implementing_Agencies changed their type over the years covered in the dataset. The Implementing_Agencies_Type field captures the entity's type at the time of the financial or in-kind transfer, as recorded in the Commitment_Date field.
Operator_Owner	This field identifies the name of the organization that owns the rights to develop and extract minerals at the mining site at the time that the financial commitment was made, as captured in the Commitment_Date field. For records that are not allocated to a specific mining site (i.e., the Mining_Site_ID field is set to 9999), this field captures the name of the mining company—that operates multiple mining sites—in which an ownership stake was acquired or the name of the organization that conducts operations at the processing site. This field is not populated

	for debt rescheduling records or for working capital loans that are not allocable to a specific mining or processing site.
Operator_Owner_Type	<p>This field captures the type of organization that owns the rights to develop and extract minerals at the mining site at the time that the financial commitment was made, as captured in the Commitment_Date field. Each organization is assigned to one of twelve categories: Government Agency, State-Owned Bank, State-Owned Policy Bank, State-Owned Commercial Bank, State-Owned Company, State-Owned Fund, Intergovernmental Organization, Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture, Private Sector, NGO/CSO/Foundation, Other, or No Organization Type Specified. Each organization is also categorized based on whether it is from the financier country, the recipient (host) country, or another country. The organization type is preceded by one of three descriptors regarding the country of origin: Chinese, Recipient, or Other (e.g., Chinese State-Owned Commercial Bank). For records that are not allocated to a specific mining site (i.e., the Mining_Site_ID field is set to 9999), this field captures the type of company—that operates multiple mining sites—in which an ownership stake was acquired or the type of organization that conducts operations at the processing site. This field is not populated for debt rescheduling records or for working capital loans that are not allocable to a specific mining or processing site.</p>
Investors	<p>This field identifies the name(s) of the organization(s) that hold an ownership stake in the mining site, by way of their investment in the project, at the time that the financial commitment was made, as captured in the Commitment_Date field. A common scenario in which the investor(s) may differ from the operator is when a company or consortium of companies establishes a special purpose vehicle/joint venture company for the project implementation. If multiple organizations are involved, the entries are pipe-delimited. For records that are not allocated to a specific mining site (i.e., the Mining_Site_ID field is set to 9999), this field captures the names of the investors in the mining company—that operates multiple mining sites—in which an ownership stake was acquired or the name of the investors in the organization that conducts operations at the processing site. This field is not populated for debt rescheduling records or for working capital loans that are not allocable to a specific mining or processing site.</p>

Investors_Type	<p>This field captures the type of organization or organizations that hold an ownership stake in the mining site, by way of their investment in the project, at the time that the financial commitment was made, as captured in the Commitment_Date field. Each organization is assigned to one of twelve categories: Government Agency, State-Owned Bank, State-Owned Policy Bank, State-Owned Commercial Bank, State-Owned Company, State-Owned Fund, Intergovernmental Organization, Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture, Private Sector, NGO/CSO/Foundation, Other, or No Organization Type Specified. Each organization is also categorized based on whether it is from the financier country, the recipient (host) country, or another country. The organization type is preceded by one of three descriptors regarding the country of origin: Chinese, Recipient, or Other (e.g., Chinese State-Owned Commercial Bank). If multiple organizations are involved, the entries are pipe-delimited. For records that are not allocated to a specific mining site (i.e., the Mining_Site_ID field is set to 9999), this field captures the types of investors in the mining company—that operates multiple mining sites—in which an ownership stake was acquired or the types of investors in the organization that conducts operations at the processing site. This field is not populated for debt rescheduling records or for working capital loans that are not allocable to a specific mining or processing site.</p>
Investors_Ownership_Percentages	<p>This field captures the percentage of ownership shares that each of the Investors hold in the Operator_Owner entity, as recorded in the corresponding fields. If multiple organizations are involved, the entries are pipe-delimited.</p>
Controlling_Shareholder	<p>This field identifies the name of the organization that is the ultimate majority shareholder of the project at the time that the financial commitment was made, as captured in the Commitment_Date field. In cases where no single organization holds a majority stake in the project, this field captures the names of the largest shareholders, and the entries are pipe-delimited. For working capital loans that are not allocated to a specific mining site (i.e., the Mining_Site_ID field is set to 9999), this field captures the ultimate majority shareholder or largest shareholders of the recipient organization of the loan, as captured in the Direct_Receiving_Agencies field. This field is not populated for debt rescheduling records.</p>

Controlling_Shareholder_Type	<p>This field captures the type of organization that is the majority shareholder of the project at the time that the financial commitment was made, as captured in the Commitment_Date field. Each organization is assigned to one of twelve categories: Government Agency, State-Owned Bank, State-Owned Policy Bank, State-Owned Commercial Bank, State-Owned Company, State-Owned Fund, Intergovernmental Organization, Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture, Private Sector, NGO/CSO/Foundation, Other, or No Organization Type Specified. Each organization is also categorized based on whether it is from the financier country, the recipient (host) country, or another country. The organization type is preceded by one of three descriptors regarding the country of origin: Chinese, Recipient, or Other (e.g., Chinese State-Owned Company). In cases where two organizations hold equal controlling shares, the entries are pipe-delimited. In cases where no single organization holds a majority stake in the project, this field captures the organization type of the largest shareholders, and the entries are pipe-delimited. For working capital loans that are not allocated to a specific mining site (i.e., the Mining_Site_ID field is set to 9999), this field captures the organization type of the ultimate majority shareholder or largest shareholders of the recipient organization of the loan, as captured in the Direct_Receiving_Agencies field. This field is not populated for debt rescheduling records.</p>
Guarantee_Provided	<p>This field provides a marker of whether it is known that a loan repayment guarantee was issued by a third-party (accountable agency). It assumes a value of "Yes" whenever a sovereign or corporate guarantee is issued in support of a loan.</p>
Guarantor	<p>This field provides the name of the agency that provided a repayment guarantee in the event the borrower (i.e., direct receiving agency) cannot meet its debt repayment obligations.</p>
Guarantor_Agency_Type	<p>This field captures the type of agency that issued a guarantee, as well as the agency's country of origin. Each guarantor is assigned to one of eleven categories (types): Government Agency, State-Owned Bank, State-Owned Policy Bank, State-Owned Commercial Bank, State-Owned Company, State-Owned Fund, Intergovernmental Organization, Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture, Private Sector, NGO/CSO/Foundation, or Miscellaneous Agency Type. Each agency (guarantor) is also categorized based on whether it is from the financier country, the recipient (host) country, or another country. The organization type is preceded by one of three descriptors regarding the country of origin: Chinese, Recipient, or Other (e.g., Recipient Government Agency). Some entities that served as the Guarantor_Provider changed their type over the years covered in the dataset. The Guarantor_Agency_Type field captures the entity's type at the time of the financial or in-kind transfer, as recorded in the Commitment_Date field.</p>

Insurance_Provided	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that a third-party (accountable agency) provided a credit insurance policy to the borrower (receiving agency). For example, it assumes a value of "Yes" whenever a loan is backed by a credit insurance policy from China Export & Credit Insurance Corporation (Sinosure).
Insurance_Provider	This field provides the name of the agency that provided a credit insurance policy to ensure repayment in the event the borrower (i.e., direct receiving agency) cannot meet its debt repayment obligations.
Insurance_Provider_Agency_Type	This field captures the type of agency that provided a credit insurance policy, as well as the agency's country of origin. Each insurance provider is assigned to one of eleven categories (types): Government Agency, State-Owned Bank, State-Owned Policy Bank, State-Owned Commercial Bank, State-Owned Company, State-Owned Fund, Intergovernmental Organization, Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture, Private Sector, NGO/CSO/Foundation, or Miscellaneous Agency Type. Each agency (insurance provider) is also categorized based on whether it is from the financier country, the recipient (host) country, or another country. The organization type is preceded by one of three descriptors regarding the country of origin: Chinese, Recipient, or Other (e.g., Chinese State-Owned Company). Some entities that served as the Insurance_Provider changed their type over the years covered in the dataset. Insurance_Provider_Agency_Type captures the entity's type at the time of the financial or in-kind transfer, as recorded in the Commitment_Date field.
Collateralized	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that one or more specific assets or revenue streams (future receivables) could be used by the creditor(s) to secure the repayment of the loan if the borrower defaulted on its repayment obligations. To identify and code collateralized debt transactions, AidData follows the World Bank and IMF 2020 guidance note, "Collateralized Transactions: Key Considerations for Public Lenders and Borrowers" and its 2023 update (World Bank and IMF 2020, 2023). The 'Collateralized' field assumes a value of "Yes" if a loan is collateralized through a formal security interest in a specific asset or revenue stream. It also assumes a value of "Yes" if a loan is supported by a "quasi-collateral" arrangement that grants the creditor de facto (effective) control over an asset or revenue stream ("quasi-collateral") rather than a formal security interest. Formal security interests include liens, pledges, fixed charges, floating charges, assignments, and mortgages. Quasi-collateral arrangements include those in which the borrower agrees to deposit cash in an escrow account—such as a revenue account, collection account, sales collection account, proceeds account, debt service reserve account, debt payment reserve account, payment account, or special account—and grant the lender control and priority access to the account, including the ability to exercise statutory set-off rights. This approach is consistent with the one

	used in the following publication: Gelpern, A., Haddad, O., Horn, S., Kintzinger, P., Parks, B. C., & C. Trebesch. (2025). How China Collateralizes. AidData Working Paper #136. Williamsburg, VA: AidData at William & Mary.
Collateral_Provider	This field provides the name of the agency that provided one or more sources of collateral (e.g., an assignor, mortgagor, pledgor, transferor, lienee) that could be used by the creditor(s) to secure the repayment of the loan if the borrower defaulted on its repayment obligations.
Collateral_Provider_Agency_Type	This field captures the type of agency that provided collateral, as well as the agency's country of origin. Each collateral provider is assigned to one of eleven categories (types): Government Agency, State-Owned Bank, State-Owned Policy Bank, State-Owned Commercial Bank, State-Owned Company, State-Owned Fund, Intergovernmental Organization, Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture, Private Sector, NGO/CSO/Foundation, or Miscellaneous Agency Type. Each agency that provided collateral is also categorized based on whether it is from the financier country, the recipient (host) country, or another country. The organization type is preceded by one of three descriptors regarding the country of origin: Chinese, Recipient, or Other (e.g., Recipient Private Sector). Some entities that served as the Collateral_Provider changed their type over the years covered in the dataset. The Collateral_Provider_Agency_Type field captures the entity's type at the time of the financial or in-kind transfer, as recorded in the Commitment_Date field.
Security_or_Collateral_Agent	This field provides the name of the security agent or collateral agent that was appointed to enforce rights against the collateral in the event that the borrower defaults on its debt repayment obligations.
Security_or_Collateral_Agent_Type	This field captures the type of security agent or collateral agent, as well as its country of origin. Each security agent or collateral agent is assigned to one of eleven categories (types): Government Agency, State-Owned Bank, State-Owned Policy Bank, State-Owned Commercial Bank, State-Owned Company, State-Owned Fund, Intergovernmental Organization, Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture, Private Sector, NGO/CSO/Foundation, or Miscellaneous Agency Type. Each security agent or collateral agent is also categorized based on whether it is from the financier country, the recipient (host) country, or another country. The organization type is preceded by one of three descriptors regarding the country of origin: Chinese, Recipient, or Other (e.g., Chinese State-Owned Commercial Bank). Some entities that served as the Security_or_Collateral_Agent changed their type over the years covered in the dataset. The Security_or_Collateral_Agent_Type field captures the entity's type at the time of the financial or in-kind transfer, as recorded in the Commitment_Date field.

Collateral	This field provides a qualitative description of the specific assets or revenue streams (future receivables) that the creditor could use to secure the repayment of a loan if the borrower defaulted on its repayment obligations.
Commodity_backed	This field provides a marker of whether one or more underlying sources of security (collateral) for the loan includes a commodity asset or commodity revenue stream. A loan can be secured (collateralized) with up to thirty-three types of commodity assets or revenue streams: aluminium, bauxite, cacao, chromite, coal, copper, cobalt, fertilizer, gas (including liquified natural gas), gold, grain, iron (including iron ore), lead, lithium (including lithium carbonate), magnetite, molybdenum, nickel, niobium, oil, other chemical, phosphate, pegmatite, platinum, potash, potassium sulfate, pulp, salt, sesame, silver, spodumene concentrate, steel, tobacco, or zinc. AidData codes all pre-export finance (PXF) facilities—that involve commodity exports—as commodity-backed loans since they are almost always secured by (1) an assignment of rights by the producer under an ‘offtake contract’ (i.e., a sale and purchase contract between the producer and a buyer of that producer of goods or commodities), and (2) a collection account charge over a bank account into which proceeds due to the producer from the buyer of the goods or commodities under the offtake contract are credited.
Commodity	This field captures the specific commodity supporting the security (collateral) package in cases when the underlying source of security (collateral) was a commodity asset or commodity revenue stream. A loan can be secured with up to thirty-three types of commodity assets or revenue streams: aluminium, bauxite, cacao, chromite, coal, copper, cobalt, fertilizer, gas (including liquified natural gas), gold, grain, iron (including iron ore), lead, lithium (including lithium carbonate), magnetite, molybdenum, nickel, niobium, oil, other chemical, phosphate, pegmatite, platinum, potash, potassium sulfate, pulp, salt, sesame, silver, spodumene concentrate, steel, tobacco, or zinc. If multiple commodities support the sector (collateral) package, the entries recording the commodities are pipe-delimited.
Amount_Original_Currency	This field captures the monetary amount that the funding agency committed (or pledged) in its original currency of denomination. For projects/activities that were at some point supported by an official commitment (i.e., projects/activities with status designations of Pipeline: Commitment, Implementation, Completion, Suspended, Cancelled), this field captures the original commitment amount. For projects/activities with status designations of Pipeline: Pledge, this field captures the amount of funding that was pledged.
Original_Currency	This field captures that currency of denomination associated with the monetary amount that the funding agency committed (or pledged), as recorded in the Amount_Original_Currency field.

Amount_Estimated	<p>This marker designates whether AidData estimated the monetary amount that the funding agency committed (or pledged), as captured in the Amount_Original_Currency field. The field is set to "Yes" when the Amount_Original_Currency field is estimated by AidData. It is otherwise set to "No," which indicates that AidData has reported the actual monetary amount that the funding agency committed (or pledged) based on explicit, official source documentation. There are a number of circumstances under which AidData estimates transaction (financial commitment) amounts. Examples include: (1) If the precise face value of a Preferential Buyer's Credit (PBC) or Buyer's Credit Loan (BCL) from China Eximbank is unknown, but the total cost of the commercial (EPC) contract is known, AidData assumes that the face value of the PBC/BCL is equivalent to 85% of the total commercial (EPC) contract cost; (2) If the face value of a syndicated loan (involving one or more official sector creditors from China) is known and the total number of participants in the loan syndicate is known, AidData assumes that each bank provided equal contributions to the syndicated loan; (3) If material is transferred in-kind and there is no credible reporting on the monetary value of the in-kind transfer, AidData calculates the monetary value of the in-kind materials by multiplying the number of units of donated material by the market value of those materials (in unit cost terms). Whenever a transaction (financial commitment) amount has been estimated, AidData includes an explanation in the Narrative_Description and/or Staff_Comments field.</p>
Amount_Constant_USD_2023	<p>This field captures the monetary value of the official commitment (or pledge) issued by the funding agency in constant 2023 U.S. dollars. To calculate this value, AidData first converts the financial commitment (or pledge) amount in its original currency of denomination to nominal U.S. dollars at the average exchange rate in effect during the commitment (or pledge) year, and then converts this amount to constant 2023 U.S. dollars using the OECD's deflation methodology to adjust for inflation and ensure comparability over time and space. See Box 1 and Appendix D in the TUFF 4.0 methodology for additional details regarding deflation procedures.</p>
Amount_Nominal_USD	<p>This field captures the monetary value of the official commitment (or pledge) issued by the funding agency in nominal U.S. dollars. It is one of the inputs used to calculate financial commitment (and pledge) amounts in constant 2023 U.S. dollars, as recorded in the Amount_Constant_USD_2023 field.</p>

Financial_Distress	<p>This field identifies whether, for a given loan, there is an indication that the borrowing institution (a) sought and/or secured a rescheduling of the loan's terms to address a repayment challenge, or (b) demonstrated other signs of financial distress during the loan's repayment period. Examples of financial distress include the borrowing institution accruing principal or interest arrears, defaulting on its repayment obligations, experiencing bankruptcy, or seeking/securing a rescheduling of the loan's repayment terms to address a repayment challenge. Other examples include Sinosure making indemnity payments under the loan's insurance policy or lower-than-expected levels of revenue generation from the project/activity funded by the loan. The Financial_Distress field is based on the project/transaction life-cycle information that is contained in the Narrative_Description field. It is only coded for loans with status designations of Pipeline: Commitment, Implementation, Completion, Suspended, and Cancelled.</p>
Financial_Distress_Onset_Year	<p>This field captures the year in which the borrowing institution initially encountered difficulties in repaying the loan or demonstrated other signs of financial distress during the loan's repayment period. It is coded only for loans that are identified as being financially distressed in the 'Financial Distress' field. For loans that are included in Version 2.0 of AidData's Chinese PPG Loan Performance Dataset, the first date of estimated or observed arrears is used as the financial distress onset year – or the first date of restructuring (whichever comes first). For financially distressed loans without observed arrears or restructuring events, the loan performance information in the Narrative_Description field was reviewed to identify the year of financial distress onset. Likewise for the loans that are excluded from Version 2.0 of AidData's Chinese PPG Loan Performance Dataset, the loan performance information in the Narrative_Description field was reviewed to identify the year of financial distress onset.</p>

Commitment_Date	<p>This field seeks to capture the day on which an official financial commitment (or official commitment to provide in-kind support) was codified through the signing of a formal agreement by an official donor/lender in China and one or more entities in a host country or a set of host countries. Whenever possible, this field is based on the precise calendar day on which the official commitment was made. However, in cases when AidData is only able to identify the month and year in which the formal agreement was signed (e.g., May 2018), the Commitment_Date field is set to the first day of the month (e.g., 01/01/2018). In cases when AidData is only able to identify the year in which the formal agreement was signed, the Commitment_Date field is set to the first day of the first month (e.g., 01/01/2018). In the event an official commitment was made for a project/activity that entered implementation, but the official commitment year is not identifiable, AidData records the first year of project/activity implementation as a proxy for the official commitment year. In the event an official commitment was made for a project/activity that has not yet reached implementation, and the official commitment year is not identifiable, AidData records the year in which the underlying commercial contract (supported by the official commitment) was issued. If this information is unavailable, AidData records the first year in which an informal pledge was made as a proxy for the official commitment year. For projects with a status designation of Pipeline: Pledge (i.e., cases in which an official commitment was not made), AidData records the date on which the informal pledge was made.</p>
Commitment_Date_Estimated	<p>For projects with a status designation of Pipeline: Commitment, Implementation, Completion, Suspended, and Cancelled, this marker designates whether AidData estimated the commitment date or reported the actual date on which the official commitment was made. This field is set to "Yes" when the Commitment_Date field is estimated by AidData. It is otherwise set to "No," which indicates that AidData has reported the actual commitment date. For projects/activities with status designations of Pipeline: Pledge, this marker designates whether AidData estimated the pledge date or reported the actual date on which the informal pledge was made.</p>
Planned_Implementation_Start_Date	<p>This field seeks to capture the day on which a project/activity supported by an official financial (or in-kind) commitment from China was originally scheduled to begin implementation. Whenever possible, this field is based on the precise calendar day when the project/activity was originally scheduled to begin implementation. However, in cases when AidData is only able to identify the month and year in which project/activity implementation was scheduled to begin (e.g., May 2018), the Planned_Implementation_Start_Date field is set to the first day of the month (e.g., 05/01/2018).</p>

Actual_Implementation_Start_Date	<p>This field seeks to capture the day on which a project/activity supported by an official financial (or in-kind) commitment from China began implementation. Whenever possible, this field is based on the precise calendar day when project/activity implementation began. However, in cases when AidData is only able to identify the month and year in which project/activity implementation began (e.g., May 2018), the Actual_Implementation_Start_Date field is set to the first day of the month (e.g., 05/01/2018). For projects/activities that involve the construction of buildings or infrastructure, the Actual_Implementation_Start_Date field seeks to capture the first day of construction. In cases when the first day of construction is unavailable but a proxy for the first day of construction (e.g., the date on which a formal groundbreaking ceremony took place, a project/activity commencement order was issued to the contractor responsible for implementation, or a project/activity implementation agreement was signed) can be identified, AidData records the proxy for the first date of construction. For projects/activities that do not involve construction but involve the provision of personnel, training, analytical/advisory support, equipment, supplies, or commodities, the Actual_Implementation_Start_Date field captures the first day on which some type of support was delivered to an entity (or set of entities) in the host country. For projects/activities that only involve financial transactions (cash donations, loans issued to shore up a country's foreign exchange reserves, forgiveness or rescheduling of outstanding debts), the Actual_Implementation_Start_Date field captures the day on which the first disbursement was made (or the day on which new terms and conditions went into effect for a previously signed loan agreement).</p>
Actual_Implementation_Start_Date_Estimated	<p>This marker designates whether AidData estimated the implementation start date or reported the actual date on which project/activity implementation began. The field is set to "Yes" when the Actual_Implementation_Start_Date field is estimated by AidData. It is otherwise set to "No," which indicates that AidData has reported the actual implementation start date.</p>
Deviation_from_Planned_Implementation_Start_Date	<p>This field captures the difference between the Planned_Implementation_Start_Date and the Actual_Implementation_Start_Date when values are recorded for both variables. It captures the difference as the number of days, whereby positive values represent cases where the project/activity started implementation ahead of schedule and negative values represent cases where the project/activity started implementation behind schedule.</p>

Planned_Completion_Date	This field seeks to capture the day on which a project/activity supported by an official financial (or in-kind) commitment from China was originally scheduled to reach completion. Whenever possible, this field is based on the precise calendar day when the project/activity was originally scheduled to reach completion. However, in cases when AidData is only able to identify the month and year in which a project/activity was scheduled to reach completion (e.g., May 2018), the Planned_Completion_Date field is set to the first day of the month (e.g., 05/01/2018).
Actual_Completion_Date	This field seeks to capture the day on which a project/activity supported by an official financial (or in-kind) commitment from China was completed. Whenever possible, this field is based on the precise calendar day when a project/activity was completed. However, in cases when AidData is only able to identify the month and year in which a project/activity was completed (e.g., May 2018), the Actual_Completion_Date field is set to the first day of the month (e.g., 05/01/2018). For projects/activities that involve the construction of buildings or infrastructure, the Actual_Completion_Date field seeks to capture the last day of construction. In cases when the last day of construction is unavailable but a proxy for the last day of construction (e.g., a road or railway is opened for use, a power plant reaches its commercial operation date and begins selling electricity to customers) is available, AidData records the proxy for the last day of construction. For projects/activities that do not involve construction but involve the provision of personnel, training, analytical/advisory support, equipment, supplies, or commodities, the Actual_Completion_Date field captures the last day on which some type of support was delivered to an entity (or set of entities) in the host country. For projects/activities that only involve financial transactions (cash donations, loans issued to shore up foreign exchange reserves, forgiveness or rescheduling of outstanding debts), the Actual_Completion_Date field captures the day on which the last disbursement was made (or the day on which new terms and conditions went into effect for a previously signed loan agreement).
Actual_Completion_Date_Estimated	This marker designates whether AidData estimated the project/activity completion date or reported the actual date on which project/activity implementation was completed. This field is set to "Yes" when the Actual_Completion_Date field is estimated by AidData. It is otherwise set to "No," which indicates that AidData has reported the actual completion date.
Deviation_from_Planned_Completion_Date	This field captures the difference between the Planned_Completion_Date and the Actual_Completion_Date when values are recorded for both variables. It captures the difference as the number of days, whereby positive values represent cases where the project/activity was completed ahead of schedule and negative values represent cases where the project/activity was completed behind

	schedule.
Maturity	This field captures the total number of years it will take the borrower to repay a loan, as specified in the original loan agreement. These de jure maturity values are inclusive of grace periods. Users should keep in mind that the rescheduling of a loan can result in a de facto maturity that is substantially different from its de jure maturity. In cases when a loan's maturity is modified after an official commitment is issued, AidData captures the maturity modification through a separate record in the dataset that is given a flow type designation of "Debt rescheduling."
Grace_Period	This field captures the number of years for which the borrower (receiving agency) is not expected to make principal repayments to the creditor (funding agency), as specified in the original loan agreement. Users should keep in mind that the rescheduling of a loan can result in a de facto grace period that is substantially different from its de jure grace period (especially for short-term loans that are rolled over year over year). In cases when a loan's grace period is modified after an official commitment is issued, AidData captures the grace period modification through a separate record in the dataset that is given a flow type designation of "Debt rescheduling."
Interest_Rate_Type	This field identifies whether a loan or debt rescheduling record used a variable interest rate (where the interest rate for the loan is tied to a floating rate such as LIBOR or SHIBOR), a fixed interest rate, or whether the interest structure is unknown.
Fixed_Interest_Rate	This field captures the rate of interest (in percentage terms) that applies to a loan that uses a fixed interest rate structure, as specified in the original loan agreement. Users should keep in mind that the rescheduling of a loan can result in a de facto interest rate that is substantially different from its de jure interest rate. In cases when a loan's interest rate is modified after an official commitment is issued, AidData captures the interest rate modification through a separate record in the dataset that is given a flow type designation of "Debt rescheduling."
Reference_Rate	For loans that use a variable interest rate structure, this field captures the reference rate that is used to calculate the loan's interest rate. This field identifies 19 reference rates: BADCOR, BADLARPP ARS, BBSW, BBSYB, BKBM, BRL Interbank, China LPR, CIRR, CMB, EURIBOR, HIBOR, JIBAR, JIBOR, LIBOR, SHIBOR, SIBOR, SOFR, SONIA, or WIBOR. If the loan uses another reference rate, it is recorded as "Other" in the field, with the name of the reference rate recorded in the Narrative_Description field. If it is known that the loan uses a variable interest rate structure (i.e. the Interest_Rate_Type field is set to "Variable Interest Rate"), but the underlying source documentation cannot confirm the reference rate used, then this field is set to "Unknown."

Loan_Tenor	For loans that use a variable interest rate structure, the loan tenor signifies the maturity length of the underlying interbank loans being used to generate a given reference rate. Loan tenors captured in this field include 12-month, 6-month, 3-month, and 1-month.
Margin_on_Reference_Rate	This field captures the additional interest (in percentage terms) that applies to a loan that uses a variable interest rate structure, as specified in the original loan agreement. The margin is a percentage added on top of the reference rate to determine the loan's total (all-in) interest rate during a given payment period.
Interest_at_T0	This field captures the rate of interest (in percentage terms) that applies to a loan, as specified in the original loan agreement on the date the loan agreement was signed. In cases when the interest rate is tied to a reference rate such as LIBOR or EURIBOR, AidData calculates the value of the reference rate on the calendar day when the official commitment took place. Users should keep in mind that the rescheduling of a loan can result in a de facto interest rate that is substantially different from its de jure interest rate. In cases when a loan's interest rate is modified after an official commitment is issued, AidData captures the interest rate modification through a separate record in the dataset that is given a flow type designation of "Debt rescheduling."
Management_Fee	This field captures the management fee (in percentage terms) that applies to the loan, as specified in the original loan agreement. A management fee is a one-time, lump sum fee that is charged as a percentage of the face value of the loan. In cases when a loan's management fee is modified after an official commitment is issued, AidData captures the management fee modification through a separate record in the dataset that is given a flow type designation of "Debt rescheduling."
Commitment_Fee	This field captures the commitment fee (in percentage terms) that applies to the loan, as specified in the original loan agreement. A commitment fee is a fee that a borrower must pay to compensate the lender for its commitment to lend; it is usually payable semi-annually and the size of the fee is usually based on a fixed percentage of the undisbursed loan amount. In cases when a loan's commitment fee is modified after an official commitment is issued, AidData captures the commitment fee modification through a separate record in the dataset that is given a flow type designation of "Debt rescheduling."
Insurance_Fee_Percent	This field captures the insurance fee (premium) that applies to the loan, as specified in the original loan agreement. It is measured as a percentage of total estimated debt service (i.e., the loan's principal plus total estimated interest payments over the lifetime of the loan). The insurance fee/premium is typically payable in a single lump sum, but in some cases it is payable in installments at different points in time or rolled into the principal of the loan.

Insurance_Fee_Nominal_USD	This field captures the nominal USD value of the insurance fee (premium) that applies to the loan, as specified in the original loan agreement. The nominal USD value of the insurance fee/premium is usually based on a percentage of total estimated debt service (i.e., the loan's principal plus total estimated interest payments over the lifetime of the loan). The insurance fee/premium is typically payable in a single lump sum, but in some cases it is payable in installments at different points in time or rolled into the principal of the loan.
Default_Interest_Rate	This field captures the default (penalty) interest rate applied to the loan in the event of default (i.e., non-payment of principal, interest, or fees on their scheduled payment dates).
First_Loan_Repayment_Date	This field captures the date on which the first loan repayment should be made by the borrower (as specified in the original loan agreement). It is automatically calculated by adding the grace period to the commitment date.
Last_Loan_Repayment_Date	This field captures the date on which the final loan repayment should be made by the borrower (as specified in the original loan agreement). It is automatically calculated by adding the maturity to the commitment date.
Grant_Element_OECD_Cash_Flow	<p>This field captures the grant element of the loan according to the OECD cash-flow methodology, at the time that the original loan agreement was signed. To calculate the grant element of a loan, which is a measure that varies from 0 percent to 100 percent, AidData calculates the discounted cost (or "net present value") of the future debt service payments that will be made by the borrower. This calculation requires information about the loan's face value, maturity length, grace period, and interest rate. When AidData has access to the loan's face value, maturity length, grace period, and interest rate, it uses the OECD's grant element calculator from the cash-flow methodology (assuming a fixed, 10 percent discount rate, two repayments per year, and equal principal repayments). In theory, a grant element calculator can generate values above 100% or below 0%. However, AidData bounds grant element values so that they cannot assume values that exceed 100% or negative values (since negative values imply lending terms that are "less favorable than market terms," which does not logically make sense because market terms are risk-adjusted prices agreed to by willing buyers and sellers of credit). This field is empty for countries that are not ODA-eligible.</p>

Grant_Element_OECD_Grant_Equiv	<p>This field captures the grant element of the loan according to the OECD grant-equivalent methodology, at the time that the original loan agreement was signed. To calculate the grant element of a loan, which is a measure that varies from 0 percent to 100 percent, AidData calculates the discounted cost (or "net present value") of the future debt service payments that will be made by the borrower. This calculation requires information about the loan's face value, maturity length, grace period, and interest rate. When AidData has access to the loan's face value, maturity length, grace period, and interest rate, it uses the OECD's grant element calculator from the grant-equivalent methodology, assuming (a) a fixed discount rate which depends on the host country income level (9% for LDCs and other LICs and 6% for UMICs), (b) two repayments per year, and (c) equal principal repayments. In theory, a grant element calculator can generate values above 100% or below 0%. However, AidData bounds grant element values so that they cannot assume values that exceed 100% or negative values (since negative values imply lending terms that are "less favorable than market terms," which is does not logically make sense because market terms are risk-adjusted prices agreed to by willing buyers and sellers of credit). This field is empty for countries that are not ODA-eligible.</p>
Grant_Element_IMF	<p>This field captures the grant element of the loan according to the current (post-2013) World Bank/IMF methodology, at the time that the original loan agreement was signed. To calculate the grant element of a loan, which is a measure that varies from 0 percent to 100 percent, AidData calculates the discounted cost (or "net present value") of the future debt service payments that will be made by the borrower. This calculation requires information about the loan's face value, maturity length, grace period, and interest rate. When AidData has access to the loan's face value, maturity length, grace period, and interest rate, it uses the IMF's post-2013 grant element calculator (assuming a fixed, 5 percent discount rate, two repayments per year, and equal principal repayments). In theory, a grant element calculator can generate values above 100% or below 0%. However, AidData bounds grant element values so that they cannot assume values that exceed 100% or negative values (since negative values imply lending terms that are "less favorable than market terms," which does not logically make sense if market terms are risk-adjusted prices agreed to by willing buyers and sellers of credit).</p>
Number_of_Lenders	<p>This field captures whether the loan record has one or more lenders by way of two categories: Bilateral Loan or Syndicated/Club Loan. A bilateral loan is issued by one lender to a single borrower. A syndicated loan or club loan is issued by a consortium ("syndicate" or "club") of lenders to a single borrower.</p>

Export_Buyers_Credit	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record is classifiable as an Export Buyer's Credit, which is a loan that is issued by Chinese state-owned policy banks or Chinese state-owned commercial banks to facilitate a borrowing institution's acquisition of goods/services from a Chinese supplier. The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record is classifiable as an Export Buyer's Credit.
Suppliers_Credit_or_Export_Sellers_Credit	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record is classifiable as either an Export Seller's Credit or a Supplier's Credit. An Export Seller's Credit is a loan issued by a Chinese state-owned bank to a Chinese company for the purpose of increasing its exports. The proceeds of export seller's credits are to be used by borrowers (Chinese exporters) to finance their foreign sales. Chinese exporters usually secure export seller's credits when they need liquidity to offer a supplier's credit to an overseas buyer. If a Chinese company extends a loan to a borrower and the borrower is expected to use the loan proceeds to purchase goods and services from that Chinese company, then the loan is a supplier's credit (also known as a seller's credit or vendor financing). The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record is classifiable as either Export Seller's Credit or Supplier's Credit.
Interest_Free_Loan	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record is classifiable as an Interest-Free Loan, which is a loan that is issued to a borrower without any interest accruing. The borrower is only responsible for repaying the loan's principal amount. The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record is classifiable as an Interest-Free Loan.
Refinancing	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record captures debt refinancing, which is a new loan for the purpose of repaying one or more existing loans/debts. The field is set to "Yes" if the loan is used for debt refinancing.
Refinances_Chinese_Official_Debt	This field provides a marker that the proceeds of the loan were used or intended to be used, in whole or part, to repay previous loan(s) that were provided by one or more official sector lenders from China, including repaying syndicated loans that Chinese state-owned creditors contributed to. It is set to "Yes" when the loan proceeds are explicitly reported as being allocated to repay or restructure one or more earlier loans from Chinese state-owned creditors. The field is empty when (a) there is no evidence that the loan was used or intended to be used for refinancing purposes, and (b) there is evidence that the loan was used or intended to be used to repay loans from creditors other than Chinese state-owned creditors. If users wish to exclude or isolate refinancing operations that replaced or restructured earlier loans from Chinese state-owned creditors, they can use the Refinances_Chinese_Official_Debt field to do so.

Investment_Project_Loan	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record is classifiable as an Investment Project Loan (IPL), which is a loan that is provided to finance the provision of goods, works, or services to support a public or private investment project. The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record is classifiable as an IPL.
M_A	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record is classifiable as a Mergers and Acquisitions (M&A) Loan, which is a loan that is issued to a borrower to facilitate its acquisition of an equity stake in a company and/or to facilitate the consolidation of multiple companies (i.e., a merger). The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record is classifiable as a M&A Loan.
Working_Capital	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record is classifiable as a Working Capital Loan, which is a loan that provides funds for a borrower's day-to-day operations but not for making capital investments or facilitating the acquisition of long-term assets. The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record is classifiable as a Working Capital Loan.
EPCF	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record involves an Engineering, Procurement and Construction Plus Finance (EPC+F or EPCF) Agreement arrangement. In a typical EPC+F arrangement, a project owner in the host country has selected a Chinese company as its engineering, procurement, and construction (EPC) contractor, and a Chinese bank issues a loan to that EPC contractor but with a sovereign guarantee from the host government. The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record involves an EPC+F arrangement.
Lease	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record captures a lease agreement. A lease is a contractual arrangement calling for the lessee (user) to pay the lessor (owner) for use of an asset. The lessor is the legal owner of the asset, while the lessee obtains the right to use the asset in return for regular rental payments. Under a capital lease (a financial arrangement where the lessee/borrower uses an asset and pays regular installments plus interest to the lender/lessor), rental payments are usually classified as interest and obligation payments, similarly to a mortgage (with the interest calculated each rental period on the outstanding obligation balance). The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record captures a lease agreement.

FXSL	<p>This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record captures a borrowing under a Foreign Currency Swap Line (FXSL). An FXSL agreement is an agreement between the central banks of two countries to exchange cash flows in different currencies at predetermined rates over a specified period of time. Central banks participate in these agreements to (a) facilitate bilateral trade settlements using their national currencies (rather than relying upon a third-party currency such as the U.S. dollar), (b) manage demands from their local banks, and (c) provide liquidity to support financial market stability. The party that draws down on the swap line becomes the borrower and the other party becomes lender. During the term of the swap, the party that draws down on the swap line makes either fixed or floating interest payments on the principal amount. If both parties draw down on the swap line, then both parties exchange fixed or floating interest payments on the principal amounts. The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record captures a FXSL borrowing.</p>
BOP	<p>This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record captures a Balance of Payments (BoP) Loan. BoP Loans—including Liquidity Support Facilities (LSFs) and Foreign Currency Deposit Loans—are typically provided to a central bank or finance ministry. Under these types of borrowing arrangements, the creditor explicitly authorizes the borrower to use the proceeds of the loan to (a) shore up foreign exchange reserves, (b) repay existing debts, and/or (c) finance general budgetary expenditures. The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record captures a BoP Loan.</p>
CC_IRS	<p>This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record captures a Cross-Currency Interest Rate Swap. A cross-currency interest rate swap is an off-balance sheet way of hedging against interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk. In a typical cross-currency interest rate swap agreement, both parties to the transaction are simultaneously lending to each other. That is to say, each party is both a lender and a borrower. The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record captures a Cross-Currency Interest Rate Swap.</p>
RCF	<p>This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record involves a Revolving Credit Facility (RCF) arrangement. In a typical RCF arrangement, the lender commits funding up to a certain level, but unlike a "term loan" (that is repaid in regular payments over a set period of time), the borrower can draw down, repay, and redraw on an irregular/as-needed basis. It provides liquidity for day-to-day operations, and the borrower is charged an annual commitment fee on unused amounts (a "facility fee"). The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record involves a RCF arrangement.</p>

GCL	<p>This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record is classifiable as a Government Concessional Loan (GCL), which is an RMB-denominated loan that the Export-Import Bank of China (China Eximbank) issues to government institutions on below-market terms (typically 20-year maturities, 5-year grace periods, and 2% interest rates) to facilitate their acquisition of goods/services from a Chinese supplier. The proceeds of a GCL can be used by government borrowing institutions to finance up to 100% of the total cost of a commercial contract with a Chinese supplier. The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record is classifiable as a GCL.</p>
PBC	<p>This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record is classifiable as a Preferential (Export) Buyer's Credit (PBC), which is a USD-denominated or EUR-denominated loan that the Export-Import Bank of China (China Eximbank) issues to government institutions to facilitate their acquisition of goods/services from a Chinese supplier. The borrowing terms of these loans vary, but they are offered with fixed rather than floating (market) interest rates (such as LIBOR or EURIBOR), which are usually more generous than prevailing market rates. China Eximbank has a policy of allowing borrowers to use PBC proceeds to finance 85% of the total cost of a commercial contract with a Chinese supplier. China Eximbank usually requires that the remaining 15% of the commercial contract cost be financed with "counterpart funding" from the borrowing institution. The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record is classifiable as a PBC.</p>
PxF_or_Commodity_Prepayment	<p>This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record involves a Pre-Export Financing (PxF) or Commodity Prepayment Financing arrangement, which is an arrangement in which a commodity (e.g., oil) producer gets up-front cash from a customer in return for a promise to repay the customer with that commodity (possibly at a discount) in the future. PxF funds may be advanced by a lender or syndicate of lenders to a commodity producer to assist the company in meeting either its working capital needs (e.g., to cover the purchase of raw materials and costs associated with processing, storage and transport) or its capital investment needs (e.g., investment in plant and machinery and other elements of infrastructure). The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record involves a PxF or Commodity Prepayment Financing arrangement.</p>
Interbank_Loan	<p>This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record is classifiable as an Inter-Bank Loan, which is a loan issued by one bank (lender) to another bank (borrower). All inter-bank loans are by nature on-lending arrangements, and are captured as such in the 'Onlending' field. The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record is classifiable as an Inter-Bank Loan.</p>

Overseas_Project_Contracting_Loan	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record is classifiable as an Overseas Project Contracting Loan, which is a loan issued by the Export-Import Bank of China (China Eximbank) to a Chinese company to help it finance an overseas project contract. This loan can be denominated in USD or RMB. Per China Eximbank policy, the contract cost that is financed with the loan should not be lower than 1 million USD, and goods and services exported from China under the contract should not be lower than 15% of contract cost. The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record is classifiable as an Overseas Project Contracting Loan.
DPA	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record involves a Deferred Payment Agreement (DPA) arrangement. In a typical DPA arrangement, the Chinese company that the project owner in the host country has selected as its engineering, procurement, and construction (EPC) contractor is also a lender to the project owner. The Chinese company assigns receivables under its EPC contract with the project owner to one or more Chinese banks. Upon assignment of receivables, the Chinese bank or banks will release funds to the Chinese company so it can discharge its obligations under the DPA as a lender. The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record involves a DPA arrangement.
Shareholder_Loan	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan is a shareholder loan. A shareholder loan is a loan made by a shareholder to a company in which it owns a share. This includes companies in which the shareholder is a direct owner, as well as companies in which it is an indirect owner. It also includes loans where the lender of record and the direct receiving agency are both subsidiaries of a common shareholder.
Exploration_Development_Carry	<p>This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan is a debt obligation arising from an exploration/development carry agreement. In the context of oil and gas exploration/development, a "carry" agreement is a financial arrangement where one party agrees to finance the exploration or development costs for a project, while another party receives an interest in the project's future profits without initially contributing to the costs. Carry agreements are often incorporated into Joint Development Agreements (JDAs), which outline the terms of cooperation between parties in an oil and gas project. If one shareholder in a joint venture lacks the financial capacity to make its required equity contribution, it can borrow this amount from one or more shareholders in the same joint venture. This borrowing is known as "carry" because the equity contributions of one joint venture partner are being funded—or "carried"—by another. Such debts are repaid with the joint venture's future project profits or dividends.</p> <p>Exploration/development carry is also known as "equity debt" because one shareholder is providing a loan (cash advance) to another shareholder to help it meet its required equity contributions. All exploration/development carry borrowings should be automatically</p>

	coded as shareholder loans, although not all shareholder loans are exploration/development carry borrowings.
Repurchase_Transaction	<p>This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan is a repurchase transaction. A repurchase agreement is a transaction in which the borrower temporarily lends a security to the creditor for cash with an agreement to buy it back in the future at a predetermined price. Ownership of the security does not change hands in a repurchase transaction. For this reason, repurchase agreements are treated as collateralized loans. All repurchase transactions should be automatically coded as BOP borrowings and Rescue loans, although not all BOP and Rescue loans are repurchase transactions. For more information, see Rivetti, D. 2021. Debt Transparency in Developing Economies. Washington DC: World Bank Group.</p>
Project_Finance	<p>This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record involves a Non-Recourse or Limited-Recourse Project Finance transaction. When a project is financed with a limited-recourse or non-recourse structure, the loan that is used to finance the acquisition, construction, and/or maintenance of an asset—such as a toll road, a seaport, or an electricity grid—is exclusively repaid with the cash flow generated by the asset (e.g., toll revenue, container fees, or electricity sales), and the creditor either has no claim ("recourse") or a limited claim to any other assets as a basis for recovering the debt. In a standard, limited-recourse or non-recourse project finance transaction, a creditor lends to an independent legal entity that is established for the express purpose of developing, owning, and operating a specific project. This entity is often called a special purpose vehicle (SPV) because it is only allowed to engage in activities that relate to a specific purpose (project), and it is legally prohibited from incurring debts or obligations that are not related to that purpose (project). The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record involves a Non-Recourse or Limited-Recourse Project Finance transaction.</p>
FDI_Loan	<p>For loan records, this field provides a marker of whether the financing supports a cross-border investment activity. This field is set to "Yes" if any of the following loan type fields are set to "Yes": (1) the M&A field; (2) the Project_Finance field; (3) the Shareholder_Loan field; or (4) the Exploration_Development_Carry field. In cases where the Working_Capital field is set to "Yes" when the Project_Finance field is also set to "Yes", the FDI_Loan field is empty.</p>

FDI_Type	<p>In cases where the FDI_Loan field is set to "Yes," this field indicates the type of cross-border investment activity that the financing supports by way of two categories: Greenfield or Brownfield. It is set to "Greenfield" in cases where the financing supports the creation of new productive capacity—such as the construction of new physical infrastructure. It is set to "Brownfield" in cases where the financing supports the acquisition, expansion, or rehabilitation of existing assets or enterprises. It is also set to "Brownfield" for all loans that have the M&A field set to "Yes," indicating that the loan supported a merger or acquisition. It is set to "Greenfield" for all loans that have the Project_Finance field set to "Yes," except those that also have the M&A field set to "Yes," in which case the loan is assigned to the "Brownfield" category. For loans where either the Exploration_Development_Carry or Shareholder_Loan field is set to "Yes," AidData reviews each record and assigns it to the appropriate category based on the primary purpose of the cross-border investment activity that the financing supported.</p>
Involving_Multilateral	<p>This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan involves a multilateral (inter-governmental) organization in one or more of the following capacities: as (a) a loan administrator (such as the Africa Growing Together Fund or the China Co-Financing Fund for Latin America and Caribbean), (b) a co-financier (through a syndicated loan, club loan, or parallel co-financing arrangement), (c) an insurer (such as the World Bank Group's Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency), and/or (d) a financial or technical adviser. The field is set to "Yes" if the record involves a multilateral organization.</p>
Involving_Non_Chinese_Financier	<p>This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan involves co-financing agencies that are not of Chinese origin. The field is set to "Yes" if there is at least one co-financing agency from a country other than China.</p>
Short_Term	<p>This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan is classifiable as a short-term loan. The field is automatically set to "Yes" if the loan's de jure maturity is 1 year or less. Users should keep in mind that loans with de jure maturities of 1 year or less may be "rolled over" or otherwise rescheduled, resulting in longer de facto maturities.</p>

Level_of_Public_Liability	<p>This field captures the extent to which the host government may eventually be liable for debt repayment on a given liability. It is only populated when the Flow_Type field is set to "Loan" or "Debt rescheduling." Each record with one of those flow types has their Level_of_Public_Liability field assigned to one of six categories: "Central government debt," "Central government-guaranteed debt," "Other public sector debt," "Potential public sector debt," "Private debt," or "Unallocable." The value in this field is hierarchically and automatically determined based on the following criteria:</p> <p>(1) The loan record is classified as "Central government debt" if it is an official sector loan to a central government institution in the host country, measured by whether there is at least one receiving agency (direct or indirect) from the host country classified as a government agency;</p> <p>(2) If the loan record does not meet the first (1) criterion, it is classified as "Central government-guaranteed debt" if it is an official sector loan to any entity that benefits from a sovereign (central government) repayment guarantee, as determined in the 'Guarantor' and the Guarantor_Agency_Type fields;</p> <p>(3) If the loan record does not meet the first (1) or second (2) criteria, it is classified as "Other public sector debt" if (a) it is an official sector loan to a state-owned entity (such as a state-owned bank or a state-owned enterprise) in the host country that does not benefit from a sovereign (central government) repayment guarantee; (b) it is an official sector loan to a private entity or state-owned entity in the host country that is backed by a repayment guarantee from a state-owned entity other than the central government in the host country (such as a state-owned bank, or a state-owned enterprise) as determined in the 'Guarantor' and the Guarantor_Agency_Type fields; or (c) it is an official sector loan to a special purpose vehicle (SPV) or joint venture (JV) that is majority-owned (greater than 50%) by one or more public sector institutions (government agencies or state-owned companies) in the host country and that does not benefit from a sovereign (central government) repayment guarantee or a repayment guarantee from a state-owned entity other than the central government in the host country (such as a city/municipal government, a state-owned bank, or a state-owned enterprise), with the 'Borrower Ownership' tab of the CLG-Global 1.0 dataset used to determine the percentage of shares held by the direct receiving agency's ultimate parent owners and their respective organization types and countries of origin;</p> <p>(4) If the loan record does not meet the first (1), second (2), or third (3) criteria, it is classified as "Potential public sector debt" if it is an official sector loan to any entity, such as a private sector company or a JV/SPV, that is minority-owned by one or more public sector institutions in the host country, with the 'Borrower Ownership' tab of the CLG-Global 1.0 dataset used to determine the percentage of shares held by the direct</p>
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	<p>receiving agency's ultimate parent owners and their respective organization types and countries of origin;</p> <p>(5) If the loan record does not meet the first (1), second (2), third (3), or fourth (4) criteria, it is classified as "Private debt" if (a) it is an official sector loan to at least one direct receiving agency legally incorporated in the host country, as recorded in the Direct_Receiving_Agencies_Incorporation field, or (b) at least one direct receiving agency has any amount (over 0%) of ownership by an ultimate parent owner legally incorporated in the host country, as determined using the information on a given direct receiving agency's ultimate parent owners available from the 'Borrower Ownership' tab of the CLG-Global 1.0 dataset;</p> <p>(6) If the loan record does not meet the first (1), second (2), third (3), fourth (4), or fifth (5) criteria, then it is classified as "Unallocable".</p>
PPG_Debt_Status	<p>This field classifies each loan record according to whether it qualifies as public or publicly-guaranteed (PPG) debt, as defined by the World Bank's International Debt Statistics (IDS). A loan record is coded as "PPG Debt" if its Level_of_Public_Liability designation is "Central government debt," "Central government-guaranteed debt," or "Other public sector debt." A loan record is coded as "Non-PPG Debt" if its Level_of_Public_Liability designation is "Potential public sector debt," "Private debt," or "Unallocable."</p>
Total_Source_Count	<p>This field provides a count of the total number of sources used to create the project/activity record (including official and other source types).</p>
Official_Source_Count	<p>This field provides a count of the total number of official sources used to create the project/activity record. Official source types include Donor/Recipient Official Source, Implementing/Intermediary Organization Source, and Other Official Source (non-Donor, non-Recipient, non-Implementing).</p>
Original_Agreement	<p>This field provides a marker of whether at least one of the sources underpinning the project/activity record is classified as an original agreement (i.e., an agreement between two parties related to a grant, loan, or debt restructuring captured in the dataset).</p>
Original_Agreement_Title	<p>This field briefly describes the name or nature of the original agreement source(s) in cases where the Original_Agreement field is set to "Yes." If the project/activity record is supported by multiple original agreements, the entries in this field are pipe-delimited.</p>
Original_Agreement_Type_General	<p>This field captures general category types for original agreement sources. Each original agreement source is assigned to one of five general category types: Debt-Related Contract, Grant Agreement, Commercial Agreement, Investment Agreement, or Other Official Agreement. The "Other Official Agreement" category captures original agreements that cannot be assigned to one of the other categories. If the project/activity record is supported by multiple original agreements,</p>

	the entries in this field are pipe-delimited.
Original_Agreement_Type_Specific	<p>This field captures the specific type of original agreement, which is more granular than the five general categories provided in the Original_Agreement_Type_General field. Sources that are assigned to the "Debt-Related Contract" general type are assigned to one of the following twenty-nine options as their specific type: Account Charge Agreement, Agreement on Pledge of Participation Interest, Assignment of Account Agreement, Assignment of Guarantor's Compensations Proceeds Agreement, Assignment of Receivables Agreement, Assignment of Shareholder Loan Agreement, Common Terms Agreement, Intercreditor Agreement, Currency Swap Agreement, Debenture Deed, Debt Cancellation Agreement, Debt Restructuring Agreement, Deed of Covenant, Deed of Security, Escrow Account Agreement, Repayment Mechanism Arrangement Agreement, Four-Party Agreement, Framework Agreement, Guarantee Agreement, Implementation Agreement, Loan Agreement, Mortgage Agreement, On-Lending Agreement, Share Pledge Agreement, Supplementary Agreement to a Loan Agreement, Commitment Letter, Deed of Release, Deed of Novation, or undetermined. Sources that are assigned to the "Grant Agreement" type are assigned to one of the following four options as their specific type: Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreement (ETCA), Letters of Exchange, Implementation Agreement or Undetermined. Sources that are assigned to the "Commercial Agreement" general type are assigned to one of the following four options as their specific type: Commercial Contract, Commodity Sales and Purchase Agreement, Power Purchase Agreements (PPA), or undetermined. Sources that are assigned to the "Investment Agreement" general type are assigned to one of the following eight categories as their specific type: Concession Agreement, Share Purchase Agreement, Investor Agreement, Sponsor Support Agreement, Deed of Release, Deed of Novation, Subscription and Contribution Agreement, or Undetermined. Sources that are assigned to the "Other Official Agreement" general type are assigned the same value as their specific type. If a project/activity record is supported by multiple original agreements, the entries in this field are pipe-delimited.</p>
Original_Agreement_URL	This field provides the URL link for the underlying source for the original agreement. If the project/activity record is supported by multiple original agreements, the entries in this field are pipe-delimited.
All_Source_URLs	This field provides URLs to the sources that were used to create the project/activity record. The entries are pipe-delimited
All_Source_Titles	This field provides the titles of the source articles, reports, and websites used to create the project/activity record. The entries are pipe-delimited.
All_Source_Publishers	This field provides the names of the publishers of the source articles, reports, and websites used to create the project/activity record. The

	entries are pipe-delimited.
All_Source_Types	This field identifies the type of sources that were used to create the project/activity record. The entries are pipe-delimited.
Contact_Name	This field records the names of the people who were involved in the project/activity and/or the financial (or in-kind) transfer for the project/activity whenever this information is available.
Contact_Position	This field records the position titles of the people who were involved in the project/activity and/or the financial (or in-kind) transfer for the project/activity whenever this information is available.
ODA_Eligible_Recipient	This field designates whether the host country was eligible for ODA (based on income level and OECD DAC categorizations) in the year that the official commitment was issued. For projects/activities with a status designation of "Pipeline: Pledge," this field designates whether the host country was eligible for ODA (based on income level and OECD DAC categorizations) in the year that the informal pledge was issued. High-income countries (HICs), as categorized by the OECD DAC, by nature, are not ODA-eligible (or OOF-eligible).
OECD_Income_Status_Host_Country	This field provides the income status of the host country for each project/activity at the time that it secured a commitment (or pledge) according to the OECD's ODA Eligibility lists. A country must be classified as high-income for at least three years (according to World Bank designations) before that country is eligible to be removed from the ODA-eligible list of countries. This field records whether a country is low income (LIC), lower middle income (LMIC), upper middle income (UMIC), or high income (HIC). High-income countries are not eligible for ODA (or OOF) in the OECD's classification scheme.
WB_Income_Group_Host_Country	This field provides the income status of the host country for each project/activity at the time of the commitment (or pledge), according to the World Bank's income classification designation available at https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups . If the World Bank's designation was unavailable for a given country-year, AidData estimated the classification by collecting GNI per capita data estimates, comparing it against the thresholds for each World Bank income group, and assigning the closest match. In cases where GNI data or classifications were missing, common alternative sources included the ADB, IDB, and, France's CEROM (Comptes économiques rapides pour l'Outre-mer - Fast Economic Accounts for Overseas France) partnership.

Location_Narrative	<p>This field provides a description of the locations of project activities. Whenever possible, AidData captures geographical information that makes it possible to identify (i) the precise physical boundaries and exact locations of buildings and facilities (e.g., schools, hospitals, stadiums, government buildings, power plants, and factories); (ii) the precise geographical scope of special economic zones, industrial parks, mining concessions, protected areas, and plots of land under cultivation; and (iii) the exact routes of linear infrastructure (e.g., roads, bridges, tunnels, railways, power lines, canals, and pipelines). Whenever possible, AidData also records OpenStreetMap and GoogleMaps URLs that capture the geographical locations and features of projects. An important caveat is that AidData is only able to provide precise details for the subset of projects in the dataset that have physical footprints (e.g., roads, railways, transmission lines) or involve activities at specific locations (e.g., medical teams stationed at a given hospital, equipment given to park rangers to patrol a protected area). Less precise location information may also be recorded for projects, such as the general area or administrative zone associated with a project.</p>
Chinese_Group_UBO	<p>This field provides a marker for all loan records of whether the direct receiving agency (borrowing institution) has an ultimate beneficial owner (UBO) with a nationality of China, Macau, or Hong Kong, as indicated in the Parent_Owner_Nationality field in the 'Borrower Ownership' tab of the CLG-Global 1.0 dataset for the corresponding AidData record. UBOs are parent owners that have, directly or indirectly, an aggregate of over 25% shareholding in the borrowing institution. This field is set to "Yes" for loan records if they meet the following criteria: (1) The direct receiving agency has at least one parent owner with a nationality of China, Macau, or Hong Kong; and (2) that parent owner has a large enough aggregate ownership stake in the direct receiving agency to be considered an UBO. Otherwise, this field is empty. In cases where there are multiple direct receiving agencies (borrowers), the Chinese_Group_UBO field is set to "Yes" if a Chinese group holds an aggregate of over 25% shareholding in at least one of the borrowing institutions. See the 'Borrower Ownership' tab of the CLG-Global 1.0 dataset for the corresponding AidData record to see the names and categories of the relevant UBOs.</p>
Chinese_Group_UBO_Count	<p>For all loan records where the Chinese_Group_UBO field is set to "Yes," this field provides the number of parent owners of the direct receiving agency (borrowing institution) that have greater than 25% aggregate shareholding (i.e., are considered ultimate beneficial owners) and have a nationality of China, Macau, or Hong Kong. In cases where there are multiple direct receiving agencies (borrowers), the Chinese_Group_UBO_Count field provides the number of parent owners that have greater than 25% shareholding in any one of the borrowing institutions and have a nationality of China, Macau, or Hong Kong. See</p>

	the 'Borrower Ownership' tab of the CLG-Global 1.0 dataset for the corresponding AidData record to see the specific names and categories of the relevant UBOs.
Chinese_Group_UBO_Type	<p>For all loan records where the Chinese_Group_UBO field is set to “Yes,” this field captures a simplified measure of the type of Chinese group that has greater than 25% aggregate shareholding (i.e., is considered an ultimate beneficial owner) of the direct receiving agency (borrowing institution). Each Chinese UBO is assigned to one of four types (channels): Public Sector, Private Sector, Multilateral, or NGO/CSO/Foundation. These types are derived from the eleven categories used for each organization in the dataset, with the following assignment allocation: Government Agency (Public Sector), State-Owned Bank (Public Sector), State-Owned Policy Bank (Public Sector), State-Owned Commercial Bank (Public Sector), State-Owned Company (Public Sector), State-Owned Fund (Public Sector), Intergovernmental Organization (Multilateral), Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture (Private Sector), Private Sector (Private Sector), NGO/CSO/Foundation (NGO/CSO/Foundation), or Miscellaneous Agency Type (Private Sector). If there are multiple Chinese UBOs, and all of them belong to the same type category, then the field will show that respective type. If there are multiple Chinese UBOs, and they belong to different type categories, then the entries with the respective types are pipe-delimited. See the 'Borrower Ownership' tab of the CLG-Global 1.0 dataset for the respective record to see the specific names and categories for the relevant UBOs.</p>
Host_Country_UBO	<p>This field provides a marker for all loan records of whether the direct receiving agency (borrowing institution) has an ultimate beneficial owner (UBO) with a nationality that matches the Country_of_Activity, as indicated in the Parent_Owner_Nationality field in the 'Borrower Ownership' tab of the CLG-Global 1.0 dataset for the corresponding AidData record. UBOs are parent owners that have, directly or indirectly, an aggregate of over 25% shareholding in the borrowing institution. This field is set to “Yes” for loan records if they meet the following criteria: (1) The direct receiving agency has at least one parent owner with a nationality that matches the Country_of_Activity; and (2) that parent owner has a large enough aggregate ownership stake in the direct receiving agency to be considered an UBO. Otherwise, this field is empty. In cases where there are multiple direct receiving agencies (borrowers), the Host_Country_UBO field is set to “Yes” if a host country entity holds an aggregate of over 25% shareholding in at least one of the borrowing institutions. See the 'Borrower Ownership' tab of the CLG-Global 1.0 dataset for the corresponding AidData record to see the names and categories of the relevant UBOs.</p>

Host_Country_UBO_Count	<p>For all loan records where the Host_Country_UBO field is set to “Yes,” this field provides the number of parent owners of the direct receiving agency (borrowing institution) that have greater than 25% aggregate shareholding (i.e., are considered ultimate beneficial owners) and have a nationality of that matches the Country_of_Activity. In cases where there are multiple direct receiving agencies (borrowers), the Host_Country_UBO_Count field provides the number of parent owners that have greater than 25% shareholding in any one of the borrowing institutions and have a nationality that matches the Country_of_Activity. See the 'Borrower Ownership' tab of the CLG-Global 1.0 dataset for the corresponding AidData record to see the specific names and categories of the relevant UBOs.</p>
Host_Country_UBO_Type	<p>For all loan records where the Host_Country_UBO field is set to “Yes,” this field captures a simplified measure of the type of host country entity that has greater than 25% aggregate shareholding (i.e., is considered an ultimate beneficial owner) of the direct receiving agency (borrowing institution). Each host country UBO is assigned to one of four types (channels): Public Sector, Private Sector, Multilateral, or NGO/CSO/Foundation. These types are derived from the eleven categories used for each organization in the dataset, with the following assignment allocation: Government Agency (Public Sector), State-Owned Bank (Public Sector), State-Owned Policy Bank (Public Sector), State-Owned Commercial Bank (Public Sector), State-Owned Company (Public Sector), State-Owned Fund (Public Sector), Intergovernmental Organization (Multilateral), Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture (Private Sector), Private Sector (Private Sector), NGO/CSO/Foundation (NGO/CSO/Foundation), or Miscellaneous Agency Type (Private Sector). If there are multiple host country UBOs, and all of them belong to the same type category, then the field identifies that respective type. If there are multiple host country UBOs, and they belong to different type categories, then the entries with the respective types are pipe-delimited. See the 'Borrower Ownership' tab of the CLG-Global 1.0 dataset for the respective record to see the specific names and categories for the relevant UBOs.</p>
Credit_Enhancement_from_DRA_Related_Org	<p>This field provides a marker of whether a credit enhancement was provided by an organization related to the direct receiving agency(s) (borrowing institution). It is set to “Yes” for loan records if (1) one or more of the accountable agencies in the Guarantor, Insurance_Provider, Collateral_Provider, or Security_or_Collateral_Agent fields for the relevant AidData record are present in the ownership tree of the direct receiving agency at any level (including the base organization, i.e., the direct receiving agency itself); (2) or if the Direct Receiving Agency(s) of the relevant AidData record is an owner of one or more of the accountable agencies (i.e. if the direct receiving agency is in the ownership tree of one or more of the accountable agencies); or (3) if one</p>

	or more of the accountable agencies is in the ownership tree of one of the parent owners of the Direct Receiving Agency(s). If the record does not meet at least one of these three conditions, the field is empty.
Related_Credit_Enhancement_Provider	This field captures the name(s) of the organization(s) that provided or supported the provision of a credit enhancement for cases in which the Credit_Enhancement_from_DRA_Related_Org field is set to "Yes." The Credit_Enhancement_from_DRA_Related_Org field is set to "Yes" for a given loan record if at least one of the following three conditions is met: (1) one or more of the accountable agencies in the Guarantor, Insurance_Provider, Collateral_Provider, or Security_or_Collateral_Agent fields for the relevant AidData record are present in the ownership tree of the direct receiving agency at any level (including the base organization, i.e., the direct receiving agency itself); (2) or if the Direct Receiving Agency(s) of the relevant AidData record is an owner of one or more of the accountable agencies (i.e. if the direct receiving agency is in the ownership tree of one or more of the accountable agencies); or (3) if one or more of the accountable agencies is in the ownership tree of one of the parent owners of the Direct Receiving Agency(s). If multiple organizations meeting this criteria supported the provision of a credit enhancement, the entries denoting their names are pipe-delimited.
Related_Credit_Enhancement_Provider_Org_Type	This field captures the organization type of each entity recorded in the Related_Credit_Enhancement_Provider field. Each credit enhancement provider is assigned to one of eleven categories (types): Government Agency, State-Owned Bank, State-Owned Policy Bank, State-Owned Commercial Bank, State-Owned Company, State-Owned Fund, Intergovernmental Organization, Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture, Private Sector, NGO/CSO/Foundation, or Miscellaneous Agency Type. Some entities that served as the Related_Credit_Enhancement_Provider changed their type over the years covered in the dataset. The Related_Credit_Enhancement_Provider_Org_Type field captures the entity's type at the time of the financial or in-kind transfer, as recorded in the Commitment_Date field. If multiple organizations are identified, the entries in this field are pipe-delimited.
Related_Credit_Enhancement_Provider_Origin	This field captures the origin of each organization recorded in the Related_Credit_Enhancement_Provider field. Each organization is assigned to one of three categories related to its country of origin: China (People's Republic of), Host Country, or Other. If multiple organizations are identified, the entries in this field are pipe-delimited.

Related_Credit_Enhancement_Provider_Relation_to_DRA	This field captures how each organization recorded in the Related_Credit_Enhancement_Provider field is related to the direct receiving agency through the ownership structure. It assumes one of five values: (1) "Direct Receiving Agency" if the direct receiving agency itself is acting as the Related_Credit_Enhancement_Provider, (2) "Parent Owner" if the organization is a top-level ultimate parent owner of the direct receiving agency, (3) "Intermediate Owner" if the organization owns a direct or indirect stake in the direct receiving agency, but is not the final, top-level parent owner, (4) "DRA Subsidiary" if the organization is owned by the direct receiving agency, or (5) "Other Related Org" if the organization is owned by one of the ultimate parent owners of the direct receiving agency. If multiple organizations are identified, the entries in this field are pipe-delimited.
Related_Credit_Enhancement_Type	This field captures the type of credit enhancement provided by the organization identified in the Related_Credit_Enhancement_Provider field. It assumes one of three values: (1) Guarantee, where a third party promises repayment if the borrower defaults; (2) Collateral, where specific assets are pledged or secured through a collateral issuer or security agent; or (3) Insurance, where a policy protects the lender against credit risk. If multiple organizations are identified and/or the same organization provides multiple types of credit enhancements, their credit enhancement types are recorded as pipe-delimited entries.
Source_Quality_Score	This metric varies on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 indicating that the project/activity record is exclusively underpinned by unofficial sources and 5 indicating reliance upon multiple, official sources.
Data_Completeness_Score	This metric varies on a scale of 0 to 5, with 5 indicating that the basic fields of the project/activity record are complete. The "threshold" for a score of 5 is similar to the key fields in the OECD-DAC's Creditor Reporting System: an actual rather than estimated commitment year, a non-missing transaction amount, a flow type/flow class that is not defined as "Vague," and identifiable funding, implementing, and receiving agencies.
Implementation_Detail_Score	This metric varies on a scale of 0 to 5, with higher scores indicating that more implementation details have been captured in the project/activity record. The following implementation details are considered: whether the implementing agency (or agencies), implementation start and completion dates (actual or planned), and geographical locations of the project/activity are specified; and whether the project/activity has a specified sector allocation. Project Implementation Scores are only calculated for project/activity records with a Recommended_for_Aggregates value of "Yes" and a 'Status' value of "Implementation" or "Completion."

Loan_Detail_Score	This metric varies on a scale of 0-5, with higher values indicating that more financial transaction details are captured in the project/activity record. Loan Detail Scores are only calculated for project/activity records with a Recommended_for_Aggregates value of "Yes" and a Flow_Type designation of "Loan." A score of 5 indicates that a loan's interest rate, maturity, transaction value, loan type, funding agencies, and receiving agencies are all specified (i.e., not missing).
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3.2 - Loan Event Level Data View

This data view is organized by "loan event." Each row is assigned a unique Loan Event ID and captures all creditors that participated in a single loan agreement—including Chinese state-owned creditors, Chinese private sector creditors, and non-Chinese creditors—and the overall size of their (syndicated) loan commitment. The definitions of all fields in this data view are provided in the following table:

Field Name	Definition
Loan_Event_ID	This field captures the unique identification (ID) number for each Loan Event, where a Loan Event is the commitment or pledge of a bilateral or syndicated loan. When multiple project/activity records pertain to the same Loan Event, those project/activity records share a Loan Event ID number, in effect linking them together. Multiple project/activity records may be linked together via a Loan Event ID when (a) multiple official sector financiers from China contributed to the same syndicated loan and their respective contributions to the loan are captured via separate records, and/or (b) one or more official sector financiers from China contributed to more than one tranche of the same syndicated loan and different loan tranches are captured via separate records. In cases where the record involves the rescheduling of existing debt, rather than a new loan commitment, the loan event ID ends with "DR," and the flow type is set to "Debt Rescheduling" in the corresponding field. If the debt rescheduling is related to another loan event captured in the dataset, then the digits preceding "DR" correspond to the loan event ID of the restructured loan (e.g., loan event ID 3874DR captures the debt rescheduling of loan event ID 3874). If the same loan commitment was subsequently restructured multiple times, the "DR" in the loan event ID of the debt rescheduling record is followed by a numeric value (e.g., loan events ID 6247DR1 and 6247DR2 capture two separate instances of debt restructuring associated with loan event ID 6247). There is only one record which involves grant, rather than loan, financing, in which case the final digit of the loan event ID is "G," and the flow type is set to "Grant" in the corresponding field. There is only one record with the flow type set to "Vague TBD" because there was insufficient information to reliably categorize it as a loan or a grant, in which case the final digit of the loan event ID is "V."

Loan_Event_Tranche	This field captures the specific loan tranche to which a Chinese state-owned creditor contributed in cases where a contribution was made to a syndicated loan with multiple tranches. Each tranche of a syndicated loan is designated as a letter (e.g., A, B, C). If the tranche letter is known from the loan's sources, then the assigned Loan_Event_Tranche matches the tranche letter indicated in sources. If the tranche letter is unknown, AidData assigns the Loan_Event_Tranche manually starting with A and proceeding chronologically with the letters of the alphabet. As such, tranche letters represented in Loan_Event_Tranche do not necessarily correspond to the seniority of a given tranche.
Loan_Event_Description	This field provides a brief description of each Loan Event identification (ID) number, including as many of the following details as necessary to distinguish between loan events: the year in which the loan contract was signed, the number of lenders (bilateral or syndicated/club loan), the loan commitment amount, the financier, and/or the purpose of the financing.
Recommended_for_Aggregates	This field identifies loan events that AidData recommends including in analysis that requires the aggregation of projects/activities supported by official financial (or in-kind) commitments from China, including analysis of monetary amounts and project/activity counts. It is useful for identifying formally approved, active, and completed Chinese officially financed projects/activities—and excluding all canceled projects/activities, suspended projects/activities, and projects/activities that never reached the formal approval (official commitment) stage. The field is set to "Yes" for all projects/activities with a status designation of Pipeline: Commitment, Implementation, and Completion, excluding lines of credit that evidence indicates were never partially or fully disbursed. It is set to "No" for all canceled projects/activities, suspended projects/activities, projects/activities that never reached the official commitment stage (i.e., those projects/activities with a status designation of Pipeline: Pledge, Suspended, and Cancelled), and lines of credit that evidence indicates were never partially or fully disbursed. Also, note that not all projects/activities with a Recommended_for_Aggregates value of "Yes" identify a financial transaction value (since some transactions are difficult to monetize, such as in-kind donations, technical assistance, scholarships, and training activities).
Associated_AidData_TUFF_Record_IDs	This field provides the unique identification numbers for the project/activity records in the Chinese Financial Contribution Level data view that are related to each loan event. If multiple project/activity records are related to the loan event, the entries are pipe-delimited.

Investors_Ownership_ID	<p>This field provides the unique identification number for the corresponding ownership data associated with the transition mineral activity. The ownership percentages are included in the Investors_Ownership_Percentages field, as well as the Mineral Operation Ownership data view. The ownership ID corresponds to the mining site ID for all mining sites. The ownership ID begins with "999" for records assigned to the "9999" (Unallocable) categories in the Mining_Site_ID field, in which case the ownership reflects the ownership of a processing facility, a commodity trading company that trades transition minerals, or the ownership of a mining/processing company with multiple operations that are not assigned to a specific mining site ID. For cases in which there are multiple direct recipients of the financing, as identified in the Direct_Receiving_Agencies field, and the financing is not allocated for a specific mining or processing site, multiple investors ownership IDs are assigned to the loan event to capture the ownership of each direct receiving agency, and the entries in this field are pipe-delimited.</p>
Rescheduled_Loan_Record_ID	<p>Whenever the project/activity record captures a debt restructuring event (i.e., the Flow_Type field is set to "Debt Rescheduling" or "Debt Forgiveness"), this field provides the AidData Record identification (ID) number for the corresponding original loan commitment (wherein the Flow_Type field is set to "Loan") that was affected by the debt restructuring. If multiple loans were affected by the debt restructuring, then the AidData Record ID numbers are pipe-delimited in this field. If the original loan that was rescheduled or forgiven is not included in the dataset, then the field is empty in the debt restructuring record. Reasons the original loan may not be included in the dataset include if the commitment year of the original loan is outside the scope of the dataset (i.e., it was committed prior to 2000), or if there is insufficient information to determine the specific loan that was affected by the debt restructuring event. Please refer to the Narrative_Description field for detailed information regarding the rescheduled or forgiven loan for each debt restructuring event record.</p>
Rescheduling_Event_ID	<p>Whenever the project/activity record captures a loan (i.e, the Flow_Type field is set to "Loan") that was subsequently rescheduled or forgiven, this field provides the AidData Record identification (ID) number of the corresponding debt restructuring event (wherein the Flow_Type field is set to "Debt Rescheduling" or "Debt Forgiveness"). If the loan was affected by multiple debt restructuring events, then the AidData Record ID numbers are pipe-delimited in this field. Note that the dataset only includes project/activity records for debt restructuring events completed between 2000 and 2023. Please refer to the Narrative_Description field for detailed information regarding the debt restructuring of each loan record, including information regarding debt restructuring events that may have occurred after 2023 and prior to the publication of this dataset (January 2026).</p>
Financier_Country	<p>This field captures the country from which the financial or in-kind transfer originated.</p>

Country_of_Activity	This field captures the host country where the project/activity supported by the financial or in-kind transfer takes place. For example, a loan to finance the construction of a power plant in a given country will have its Country_of_Activity field set to that country, even if the borrowing institution is not legally domiciled (incorporated) in the same country. If the project/activity takes place in multiple host countries, the Country_of_Activity field records the corresponding geographical region to which these countries belong. In previous iterations of the TUFF methodology, this field was known as Recipient.
Country_of_Activity_ISO3	This field captures the three-letter code for the country identified in the Country_of_Activity field, according to the standards set by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). In cases where the Country_of_Activity field records a geographical region rather than an individual country (such as "Africa, Regional"), the Country_of_Activity_ISO3 field is empty.
Region_of_Activity	This field captures the geographical region to which the country of activity belongs: Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Middle East, Oceania, or Multi-Region.
DRA_Country_of_Inc	This field captures the jurisdiction where the direct receiving agency of a given financial or in-kind transfer is legally domiciled/incorporated. In cases where the direct receiving agency is a multilateral institution or a multinational non-governmental organization, the DRA_Country_of_Inc field is set to the geographical region that represents the member countries of the institution: Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Middle East, Oceania, or Multi-Region. In cases where an entity is registered under the laws of the European Union and not any specific country, the DRA_Country_of_Inc is set to "Europe, regional." If AidData is unable to determine the DRA_Country_of_Inc for a given direct receiving agency, AidData sets the field to "Unknown." In cases of multiple direct receiving agencies, if the agencies all share the same country of incorporation, then the DRA_Country_of_Inc field is set to that country. However, if there are multiple direct receiving agencies with differing countries of incorporation, this field is set to "Multiple Jurisdictions." In cases where this field is set to "Multiple Jurisdictions," users can refer to the Direct_Receiving_Agencies_Incorporation field for a pipe-delimited list of all countries of incorporation for the direct receiving agencies. Some organizations that served as direct receiving agencies changed their country of incorporation over the years covered in the dataset. The DRA_Country_of_Inc field captures the agency's country of incorporation at the time of the financial commitment, as recorded in the Commitment_Date field. If there is no direct receiving agency assigned to the given record, the DRA_Country_of_Inc field is empty.

DRA_Country_of_Inc_ISO3	This field captures the three-letter code for the country identified in the DRA_Country_of_Inc field, according to the standards set by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). In cases where the DRA_Country_of_Inc field is set to "Multiple Jurisdictions" or records a geographical region, the DRA_Country_of_Inc_ISO3 field is empty.
DRA_Country_of_Inc_OFC	This field provides a marker of whether the entity identified in the Direct_Receiving_Agencies field was legally domiciled (incorporated) in a country (as captured in the DRA_Country_of_Inc field) that was classified as an offshore financial center (OFC) during the year of the loan commitment. It is set to "Yes" if the country was an OFC in that year, according to the OFC list maintained by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS). If the country was not classified by the BIS as an OFC, the field is empty. This field is also empty if the DRA_Country_of_Inc field is set to "Unknown" or a geographical region.
Commitment_Year	This field captures the year in which an official financial commitment (or official commitment to provide in-kind support) was codified through the signing of a formal agreement by an official sector donor/lender in China and one or more entities in a host country or a set of host countries. Whenever possible, this field is based on the precise calendar day when the official commitment was issued, which is captured in the Commitment_Date field. In the event an official commitment was made for a project/activity that entered implementation, but the official commitment year is not identifiable, AidData records the first year of project/activity implementation as a proxy for the official commitment year. In the event an official commitment was made for a project/activity that has not yet reached implementation, and the official commitment year is not identifiable, AidData records the year in which the underlying commercial contract (supported by the official commitment) was issued. If this information is unavailable, AidData records the first year in which an informal pledge was made as a proxy for the official commitment year. For projects/activities with a status designation of Pipeline: Pledge (i.e. cases in which an official commitment was not made), AidData records the year in which the informal pledge was made.

Implementation_Start_Year	<p>This field captures the year in which a project/activity supported by an official financial (or in-kind) commitment from China began implementation. Whenever possible, this field is based on the precise calendar day when project/activity implementation began, which is captured in the Actual_Implementation_Start_Date field. For projects/activities that involve the construction of buildings or infrastructure, the Implementation_Start_Year field seeks to capture the first year of construction. In cases when the first year of construction is unavailable but a proxy for the first year of construction (e.g., the year in which a formal groundbreaking ceremony took place, a project/activity commencement order was issued to the contractor responsible for implementation, or a project/activity implementation agreement was signed) can be identified, AidData records the proxy for the first year of construction. For projects/activities that do not involve construction but involve the provision of personnel, training, analytical/advisory support, equipment, supplies, or commodities, the Implementation_Start_Year field captures the first year in which some type of support was delivered to an entity in the host country. For projects/activities that only involve financial transactions (e.g., cash donations, loans issued to shore up a country's foreign exchange reserves, forgiveness or rescheduling of outstanding debts), the Implementation_Start_Year field captures the year in which the first disbursement was made (or the year in which new terms and conditions went into effect for a previously signed loan agreement).</p>
Completion_Year	<p>This field captures the year in which a project/activity supported by an official financial (or in-kind) commitment from China was completed. Whenever possible, this field is based on the precise calendar day when a project/activity was completed, which is captured in the Actual_Completion_Date field. For projects/activities that involve the construction of buildings or infrastructure, the Completion_Year field seeks to capture the last year of construction. In cases when the last year of construction is unavailable but a proxy for the last year of construction (e.g., a road or railway is opened for use, a power plant reaches its commercial operation date and begins selling electricity to customers) can be identified, AidData records the proxy for the last year of construction. For projects/activities that do not involve construction but involve the provision of personnel, training, analytical/advisory support, equipment, supplies, or commodities, the Completion_Year field captures the last year in which some type of support was delivered to an entity (or set of entities) in the host country. For projects/activities that only involve financial transactions (cash donations, loans issued to shore up foreign exchange reserves, forgiveness or rescheduling of outstanding debts), the Completion_Year field captures the year in which the last disbursement was made (or the year in which new terms and conditions went into effect for a previously signed loan agreement).</p>

Mining_Site	This field identifies the name of the mine at which the reported mining activity occurred. If the activity did not occur at a specific mining site, then this field is set to Unallocable (Processing Activity), Unallocable (Multi-site), or Unallocable (Mineral Trade) depending on the primary purpose of the financed project/activity. This field is set to Unallocable (Processing Activity) if the loan event supported the construction, rehabilitation, or working capital requirements of one or more processing sites or facilities. In cases where this field is set to Unallocable (Processing Activity), the name(s) of the site(s) or facility(ies) are specified in the Processing_Site field. This field is set to Unallocable (Multi-site) if the loan event supported the acquisition, development, or working capital requirements of multiple specified mining sites, or if the loan event involved the provision of general support to a company that has operations at multiple mining sites. In cases where this field is set to Unallocable (Multi-site), a description of the mining sites that the loan event supported either directly or indirectly (via general company support) are described in the Multi_Site_Description field. This field is set to Unallocable (Mineral Trade) if the loan event supported a commodity trading company that trades transition minerals.
Mining_Site_ID	This field allocates a unique ID to each mining site. If the Mining_Site field is set to an "Unallocable" category, then this field will be set to "9999".
Processing_Site	This field identifies the name of the processing site(s) or facility(ies) supported by the loan event in cases where the Mining_Site field is set to Unallocable (Processing Activity).
Multi_Site_Description	This field provides a description of the mining sites that the loan event supported either directly or indirectly (via general company support) in cases where the Mining_Site field is set to Unallocable (Multi-site). In most cases, this includes general support to companies that have operations at multiple mining sites.

Primary_Mining_Activity	<p>This field identifies the nature of the primary mining activity supported by the loan event. Each loan event is assigned to one of five categories: Mine Acquisition, Mine Development, Processing, Working Capital, or Mineral Trade. Records are assigned to the Mine Acquisition category when the financing primarily supports the acquisition of an ownership stake in a particular mining site or a mining company which has operations at several different mining sites. Records are assigned to the Mine Development category when the financing primarily supports the development of a mine, including mine expansion activities and related infrastructure such as tailings facilities. Records are assigned to the Processing category when the financing primarily supports metallurgical activities, including the construction of refineries and smelters. Records are assigned to the Working Capital category when the financing primarily supports the working capital requirements for a particular mining site or the general working capital requirements of a company which has various mining and/or metallurgical operations related to transition minerals. Records are assigned to the Mineral Trade category when the financing supports a commodity trading company that trades transition minerals. Records for which the flow type is set to "Debt rescheduling" are not assigned to a mining activity category.</p>
Mining_Activity_Detail	<p>This field identifies the nature of the mining activity supported by the loan event. Each loan event is assigned to one or multiple of five categories: Mine Acquisition, Mine Development, Processing, Working Capital, or Mineral Trade. Records are assigned to the Mine Acquisition category when the financing supports the acquisition of an ownership stake in a particular mining site or a mining company which has operations at several different mining sites. Records are assigned to the Mine Development category when the financing supports the development of a mine, including mine expansion activities and related infrastructure such as tailings facilities. Records are assigned to the Processing category when the financing supports metallurgical activities, including the construction of refineries and smelters. Records are assigned to the Working Capital category when the financing primarily supports the working capital requirements for a particular mining site or the general working capital requirements of a company which has various mining and/or metallurgical operations related to transition minerals. Records are assigned to the Mineral Trade category when the financing supports a commodity trading company that trades transition minerals. If the financing is multipurpose and allocable to multiple categories, then the entries are pipe-delimited. Records for which the flow type is set to "Debt rescheduling" are not assigned to a mining activity category.</p>

Stream_Type	This field assigns the record to one of four categories based on the primary mining activity: Upstream (extraction), Midstream (processing), Downstream (production), or Mineral trade. Records assigned to the "Working Capital" mining activity category will be assigned to a stream type based on the nature of the primary operations of the company which receives the working capital loan. Records for which the flow type is set to "Debt rescheduling" will not be assigned to a stream type category.
Transition_Minerals	This field identifies the transition minerals associated with the activity record. This includes if the mineral is involved in any type of activity related to mining, processing, or commodity trading. This field records one or more of the 32 following minerals for each record, depending on the involved minerals: Arsenic, Boron, Cadmium, Chromium, Cobalt, Copper, Gallium, Germanium, Graphite, Hafnium, Indium, Iridium, Lead, Lithium, Magnesium, Manganese, Molybdenum, Nickel, Niobium, Platinum, Rare earth elements, Selenium, Silicon, Silver, Tantalum, Tellurium, Tin, Titanium, Tungsten, Vanadium, Zinc, Zirconium. If multiple minerals are associated with the activity record, then the entries are pipe-delimited. Records for which the flow type is set to "Debt rescheduling" are not assigned to a transition minerals category.
Primary_Minerals	This field identifies the primary mineral or minerals associated with the activity record. This includes if the mineral is involved in any type of activity related to mining, processing, or commodity trading. If there are multiple primary minerals associated with the activity record, then the entries are pipe-delimited. Records for which the flow type is set to "Debt rescheduling" are not assigned to a primary minerals category.
Subsidiary_Minerals	This field identifies any subsidiary minerals associated with the financed project/activity. For cases in which the financing is allocated for a specific mining site, this field records the subsidiary minerals extracted from the primary mineral ore deposits at mining sites, as specified in the Primary_Minerals field. If there are multiple subsidiary minerals extracted from the mineral ore deposits at the mining site, then the entries are pipe-delimited. If no subsidiary minerals are extracted from the site, then this field is left blank. For cases in which the financing is not allocated for a specific mining site, this field records the subsidiary minerals across multiple mining sites, or minerals that are involved in processing or trading that are not the primary mineral of focus. This field is not populated for records for which the flow type is set to "Debt rescheduling".

Type_of_Exploitation	This field captures the type of method or methods used for mineral extraction at the mining site. Each mine is assigned to one or multiple of five categories: Underground, Surface, Placer, In-situ, or Brine. Underground mining is used to reach mineral deposits deep below the Earth's crust through the drilling of mine shafts. Surface mining involves the use of heavy machinery to extract ore near the surface of the Earth's crust. The most common techniques for surface mining include open-pit mining, strip mining, and mountaintop removal. Placer mining involves the extraction of minerals in rivers from loose sediments. In-situ mining involves the drilling of boreholes for the injection of chemicals into ore to dissolve the metal and recover it from the surface. Brine extraction (mining) is a technique used to recover lithium from naturally occurring salt solutions. If multiple extraction methods are used at a particular site, then the entries are pipe-delimited. This field is only populated for records assigned to a specific mining site, and it is not populated for records for which the flow type is set to "Debt rescheduling".
Commercial_Operation_Year	This field captures the year in which the mining or processing supported by the loan event launched commercial operations.
Title	This field briefly describes the name or nature of the project/activity. In some cases, the identification numbers of other transactions that are linked to the project/activity are also recorded in this field. All records that are linked together are assigned a common identification number in the Parent_ID, Loan_Event_ID, Rescheduling_Event_ID, and/or Rescheduled_Loan_ID fields, depending on the nature of the linkage(s) between the records.
Narrative_Description	This field provides a detailed summary of the main purposes and activities of the project/activity; the funding, receiving, and implementing agencies involved in the project/activity; the terms and conditions of the financial transaction(s) supporting the project/activity; the timing of project/activity implementation and completion; the challenges that arose during project/activity implementation and how funding, receiving, and implementing agencies responded to these challenges; and main achievements and shortcomings of the project/activity. For loan-financed projects/activities, AidData also records the monetary value and timing of underlying commercial contracts, disbursements, and repayments in this field.
Staff_Comments	This field captures comments from AidData staff that clarify the assumptions, logic, and evidence used to address challenging coding and categorization determinations. It also provides foreign translations of project/activity titles (used for source identification purposes), information about related transactions and projects/activities, and information about the ownership structures of funding, receiving, and implementing agencies.

Status	<p>This field identifies the latest status of a project/activity. Each project/activity is assigned to one of six categories: Pipeline: Pledge, Pipeline: Commitment, Implementation, Completion, Suspended, Cancelled. A project/activity assigned to the "Pipeline: Pledge" category is one that an official sector institution in China indicated it was interested in supporting (or willing to consider supporting) but did not result in an official commitment. Projects/activities assigned to this category include those that are identified in letters of intent, term sheets, memoranda of understanding, and non-binding announcements. All projects/activities given a status designation of Pipeline: Commitment, Implementation, Completion, Suspended, or Cancelled reached the official commitment stage (i.e., a binding, written agreement that governs the provision of financial or in-kind support for a specific purpose was signed by an official sector donor or lender in China and an entity in a host country). A project/activity assigned to the "Pipeline: Commitment" category is one that is backed by an official commitment but has not yet entered implementation. A project/activity assigned to the "Implementation" category is one that is backed by an official commitment and has begun implementation with financial or in-kind support from the source of the commitment. A project/activity assigned to the "Completion" category is one that is backed by an official commitment and that reached completion with financial or in-kind support from the sources of the commitment. Projects/activities assigned to the "Suspended" and "Cancelled" categories are those that were backed by an official commitment but subsequently suspended or canceled. The coding of the 'Status' field in the dataset is based on sources that were available as late as October 2025.</p>
Intent	<p>This field seeks to measure the primary purpose of the project/activity. Each project/activity is assigned to one of five categories: Development, Commercial, Representational, or Mixed. Projects/activities assigned to the "Development" category are those that are primarily oriented towards the promotion of economic development and welfare in the host country. Projects/activities assigned to the "Commercial" category are those that primarily seek to promote the commercial interests of the country from which the financial transfer originated (e.g., encouraging the export of Chinese goods and services), and projects/activities that primarily seek to promote the commercial interests of companies from countries other than the host country (e.g., the acquisition of an ownership stake in a company). Projects/activities assigned to the "Representational" category are those that primarily seek to promote a bilateral relationship with another country or promote the language, culture, or values of the country from which the financial transfer originated (e.g., the establishment of a Confucius Institute or Chinese cultural center). If a project/activity is assigned to the "Mixed" category, this designation indicates that it was not possible for AidData to identify the primary purpose of the project/activity and the project/activity has multiple purposes (i.e., some combination of development, commercial, and/or representational intent).</p>

Flow_Type	<p>This field captures the type of financial or in-kind transfer supporting the project/activity. Each project/activity is assigned to one of seven categories: Loan, Debt forgiveness, Debt rescheduling, Grant, Scholarships/training in the donor country, Free-standing technical assistance, or Vague TBD. For projects/activities that are assigned to the "Loan" category, the dataset includes a host of other variables that capture the type of loan, the borrowing terms, the use of credit enhancements, and the involvement of co-financiers, among other things. Also, to help users avoid double-counting, AidData does not populate any fields related to transaction amounts (Amount_Original_Currency, Amount_Constant_USD_2023, and Amount_Nominal_USD) for projects/activities assigned to the "Debt rescheduling" category. However, users who wish to undertake analysis of debt reschedulings can find detailed information about the terms and conditions of these reschedulings in the Narrative_Description field of the projects/activities that are assigned to the "Debt rescheduling" category.</p>
OECD_ODA_Concessio nality_Threshold	<p>This field identifies the concessionality threshold applied to any loan record to determine if it met the concessionality threshold to qualify as ODA. It is only populated when the loan supports a project/activity in a host country that is ODA- and OOF- eligible during the year when the financial commitment was made. This field is not populated whenever the OECD_Income_Status_Host_Country field is set to "High income or otherwise ODA ineligible." The concessionality threshold is based on the year in which the project/activity secures a commitment from an official sector institution in China, the income level of the borrowing host country, and the receiving agency type. For all loans issued between 2000 and 2017, the threshold is 25% (using a unified 10% discount rate). For loans issued between 2018 and 2023, the threshold is determined based on the following criteria. For loans to official sector institutions, the following concessionality thresholds apply: (1) least-developed countries and low-income countries: a minimum grant element of 45% (calculated using a 9% discount rate); (2) lower-middle income countries: a minimum grant element of 15% (calculated using a 7% discount rate); and (3) upper-middle income countries: a minimum grant element of 10% (calculated using a discount rate of 6%). For loans to private sector institutions (for all ODA eligible host countries, regardless of the income level of the host country), the following concessionality threshold applies: a minimum grant element of 25% (using a unified 10% discount rate).</p>

Flow_Class	<p>Based on the OECD-DAC methodology between 2000-2023 to measure Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Other Official Flows (OOF), this field assigns projects/activities to one of four flow class categories: ODA, OOF, Vague (ODA or OOF), or Official Flows to Ineligible Countries (OFIC). Projects/activities are assigned to the "ODA" category if they meet three criteria. First, the primary purpose of the project/activity must be the promotion of economic development and welfare in the host country (i.e., have development intent). Second, the project/activity must take place in a country that qualifies for ODA based on its income level and as assigned by the OECD-DAC. Third, the official commitment supporting the project/activity must be concessional in nature (i.e., grant, technical assistance, scholarship, debt forgiveness, or loan with a grant element meeting a specified threshold). For official commitments issued (flows reported) between 2000 and 2017, AidData follows the OECD's traditional cash-flow methodology to define ODA, which included a threshold level of 25% grant element with a discount rate of 10% for all loans in ODA/OOF-eligible countries. For official commitments issued (flows reported) in 2018 and subsequent years, AidData uses the OECD's grant-equivalent methodology, which relies upon a tiered concessional threshold system for loans in ODA-eligible countries. Under the grant-equivalent methodology, the threshold concessional for loans to the official sector in the country of activity is 45% for LDCs and other LICs (using a discount rate of 9%), 15% for LMICs (using a discount rate of 7%) and 10% for UMICs (using a discount rate of 6%). Loans to the private sector, however, continue to use the 25% threshold used in the cash-flow methodology (in alignment with OECD-DAC practices). Users can refer to the OECD_ODA_Concessional_Threshold field to identify the threshold used for a particular loan record in the dataset when the country of activity is an ODA/OOF-eligible country. Projects/activities in ODA/OOF-eligible countries that are supported by an official financial or in-kind transfer but do not meet all three of the criteria for ODA are assigned to the "OOF" category. Projects/activities in ODA/OOF-eligible countries that are backed by an official commitment but cannot be reliably categorized as ODA or OOF because of insufficiently detailed information are assigned to the "Vague (ODA or OOF)" category. Projects/activities in this residual category primarily consist of (a) those with an unspecified flow type (i.e., values of "Vague TBD" in the Flow_Type field); and (b) those financed with development intent loans for which AidData lacks the borrowing terms (interest rates, grace periods, or maturity dates) needed for concessional determinations. Users who would like to use one concessional threshold for the entire time period (or a subset) can use the relevant grant element calculator to re-classify ODA and OOF loan records where necessary. The final flow class category is Official Flows to Ineligible Countries (OFIC). Projects/activities are assigned to the "OFIC" category when the country of activity is not eligible for ODA or OOF, as defined by the OECD-DAC. OFIC commitments do not qualify as ODA or OOF but they do represent official sector financial commitments from China</p>
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	to countries that are high-income or otherwise ineligible to be represented in the OECD-DAC's ODA and OOF statistics. Users seeking to compare Chinese ODA and OOF flows to the developing world with ODA and OOF flows from other official (bilateral and multilateral) sources should exclude OFIC commitments from their analysis.
Sector_Code	This field provides a 3-digit sector code based upon the primary sectoral focus of the project/activity. It is based upon the OECD's sector categorization scheme. There are 24, three-digit OECD sector codes: education (110), health (120), population policies/programs and reproductive health (130), water supply and sanitation (140), government and civil society (150), other social infrastructure and services (160), transport and storage (210), communications (220), energy (230), banking and financial services (240), business and other services (250), agriculture, forestry and fishing (310), industry, mining, and construction (320), trade policies and regulation (330), general environmental protection (410), other multisector (430), general budget support (510), developmental food aid/food security assistance (520), other commodity assistance (530), action relating to debt (600), emergency response (720), reconstruction relief and rehabilitation (730), disaster prevention and preparedness (740), and unallocated/unspecified (998).
Sector_Name	This field provides a sector name based upon the primary sectoral focus of the project/activity. It is based upon the OECD's sector categorization scheme. There are 24, three-digit OECD sector codes: education (110), health (120), population policies/programs and reproductive health (130), water supply and sanitation (140), government and civil society (150), other social infrastructure and services (160), transport and storage (210), communications (220), energy (230), banking and financial services (240), business and other services (250), agriculture, forestry and fishing (310), industry, mining, and construction (320), trade policies and regulation (330), general environmental protection (410), other multisector (430), general budget support (510), developmental food aid/food security assistance (520), other commodity assistance (530), action relating to debt (600), emergency response (720), reconstruction relief and rehabilitation (730), disaster prevention and preparedness (740), and unallocated/unspecified (998).
Infrastructure	This field provides a marker of whether a project/activity is an infrastructure project. In this dataset, infrastructure projects refer to those that involve physical construction activities (e.g., roads, railways, pipelines, transmission lines, fiber optic networks). More specifically, they include those that involve (1) building a new physical structure, (2) rehabilitating or adding onto an existing physical structure, and/or (3) maintaining an existing physical structure. AidData does not include projects/activities that involve the provision of cash, technical assistance, scholarships, equipment, or supplies in its definition of infrastructure projects. The field is set to "Yes" if a project/activity can be classified as an infrastructure project.

Chinese_Official_Funding_Agencies_Parent	<p>This field is designed to facilitate aggregate analysis across the dataset by identifying the parent owners of the diverse set of funding agencies that administer China's overseas grant-giving and lending portfolio. This field provides the name of the organization that is the parent owner of the organization recorded in the Chinese_Official_Funding_Agencies field. For state-owned companies and state-owned banks, the parent owner identified in this field represents the final state-owned company or state-owned bank majority shareholder, rather than the ultimate government agency shareholder(s); in some cases, this means that the funding agency and funding agency parent will appear as the same organization (e.g., Bank of China is recorded as its own funding agency parent). If there is no single majority shareholder of the funding agency, then the parent owner is identified as the final owner before there is dispersed ownership; in some cases, this means that the funding agency and funding agency parent will appear as the same organization (e.g., Sicomines SARL is majority owned by a consortium of Chinese state-owned companies with no single majority shareholder, and as such it has been recorded as its own funding agency parent). If the funding agency is a government agency, then the funding agency parent is set to one of the five following categories to facilitate aggregate analysis: (1) PRC Central Government, (2) PRC Subnational Government, (3) PRC Public University, (4) Unspecified PRC Public Sector Institution, or (5) PRC Central Bank. If there are multiple funding agencies associated with the loan event, then the parent owners recorded in this field are pipe-delimited.</p>
Chinese_Official_Funding_Agencies	<p>This field captures the name of all the Chinese official sector agencies that contributed financing for the loan event. If multiple Chinese official sector funding agencies are involved, the entries are pipe-delimited.</p>
Chinese_Official_Funding_Agencies_Type	<p>This field captures the type of Chinese official sector funding agency or agencies that contributed financing for the loan event. Each project/activity is assigned to one of seven categories: Government Agency, State-Owned Policy Bank, State-Owned Commercial Bank, State-Owned Bank, State-Owned Company, and State-Owned Fund. If multiple official sector funding agencies from China are involved, the entries recording their types are pipe-delimited.</p>
Lending_from_Overseas_Branch_or_Subsidary	<p>This field provides a marker for all loan events where at least one of the Chinese state-owned institutions that issued the loan commitment is based outside mainland China. This field is set to "Yes" if the lender is based in Hong Kong, Macau, or any country other than the People's Republic of China. This field is empty if the lender or lenders recorded in the Chinese_Official_Funding_Agencies field are based in mainland China. If multiple Chinese state-owned institutions are recorded in the Chinese_Official_Funding_Agencies field and at least one of them is an overseas branch or subsidiary, then the entries in this field are pipe-delimited.</p>

Overseas_Jurisdiction	This field identifies the jurisdiction of the funding agency for loan events whenever at least one of the Chinese state-owned institutions that issued the loan commitment is based outside of mainland China. For example, this field is set to "United Kingdom" in cases where the London Branch of Bank of China issued a loan commitment. This field is only populated when the Lending_from_Overseas_Branch_or_Subsiary field is set to "Yes." If multiple Chinese state-owned institutions are recorded in the Chinese_Official_Funding_Agencies field and at least one of them is an overseas branch or subsidiary, then the entries in this field are pipe-delimited.
Overseas_Jurisdiction_ISO3	This field captures the three-letter code for the country identified in the Overseas_Jurisdiction field, according to the standards set by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). In cases where the Overseas_Jurisdiction field records a geographical region rather than an individual country (such as "Africa, Regional"), the Overseas_Jurisdiction_ISO3 field is empty. If there are multiple entries in the Overseas_Jurisdiction field, then the entries in this field are pipe-delimited.
Chinese_Private_Sector_Cofinancing_Agencies	This field captures the name of all Chinese private sector agencies that contributed to financing for the loan event, including both private sector banks and companies. If multiple Chinese private sector agencies are involved in cofinancing, the entries are pipe-delimited.
Involving_Non_Chinese_Financier	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan involves co-financing agencies that are not of Chinese origin. The field is set to "Yes" if there is at least one co-financing agency from a country other than China.
Non_Chinese_Cofinancing_Agencies	This field provides the name of the cofinancing agency from a country of origin other than China that contributed financing for the loan event. If multiple non-Chinese cofinancing agencies are involved, the entries are pipe-delimited.
Non_Chinese_Cofinancing_Agencies_Type	This field captures the type of cofinancing agency from a country of origin other than China that contributed financing for the loan event, as well as the agency's country of origin. Each cofinancing agency is assigned to one of twelve categories: Government Agency, State-Owned Bank, State-Owned Policy Bank, State-Owned Commercial Bank, State-Owned Company, State-Owned Fund, Intergovernmental Organization, Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture, Private Sector, NGO/CSO/Foundation, Other, or No Organization Type Specified. Each cofinancing agency is also categorized based on whether it is from the recipient country or another country. The organization type is preceded by one of two descriptors regarding the country of origin: Recipient or Other (e.g. Recipient Private Sector or Other State-owned Bank). If multiple cofinancing agencies are involved, the entries are pipe-delimited.

Direct_Receiving_Agencies	<p>This field provides the name of the agency designated to receive and manage the financial or in-kind transfer. For projects/activities that are financed with loans, the receiving agency is the entity responsible for debt repayment. If a receiving agency (borrower) on-lends the proceeds of a loan to an additional entity or entities, then the borrower is captured in the Direct_Receiving_Agencies field and the additional entity or entities which receive loans from the borrower is captured in the Indirect_Receiving_Agencies field. If more than one entity is responsible for receiving and managing incoming grant funds or an in-kind transfer, all of these entities are identified in the Direct_Receiving_Agencies field (as pipe-delimited entries).</p>
Direct_Receiving_Agencies_Type	<p>This field captures the type of agency designated to receive and manage the financial or in-kind transfer, as well as the agency's country of origin. Each direct receiving agency is assigned to one of eleven categories (types): Government Agency, State-Owned Bank, State-Owned Policy Bank, State-Owned Commercial Bank, State-Owned Company, State-Owned Fund, Intergovernmental Organization, Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture, Private Sector, NGO/CSO/Foundation, or Miscellaneous Agency Type. The organization type is preceded by one of three descriptors regarding the country of origin: Chinese, Recipient, or Other (e.g., Recipient Government Agency). If multiple direct receiving agencies are involved, the entries are pipe-delimited. Some entities that served as the Direct_Receiving_Agencies changed their type over the years covered in the dataset. The Direct_Receiving_Agencies_Type field captures the entity's type at the time of the financial or in-kind transfer, as recorded in the Commitment_Date field.</p>
Direct_Receiving_Agencies_Incorporation	<p>This field captures the jurisdiction where the direct receiving agency of a given official financial flow or in-kind transfer is legally domiciled (incorporated). In cases where the direct receiving agency is a multilateral institution or a multinational non-governmental organization, the Direct_Receiving_Agencies_Incorporation field is set to the geographical region that represents the member countries of the institution: Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe, Middle East, Oceania, or Multi-Region. In cases where an entity is registered under the laws of the European Union and not any specific country, the Direct_Receiving_Agencies_Incorporation field is set to "Europe, regional." If AidData is unable to determine the Direct_Receiving_Agencies_Incorporation field for a given direct receiving agency, AidData codes the field as "Unknown." If there are multiple direct receiving agencies, their countries of incorporation are pipe-delimited, regardless of whether those countries of incorporation differ from each other (unlike the DRA_Country_of_Inc field, which displays "Multiple Jurisdictions" in such scenarios). Some organizations that served as direct receiving agencies changed their country of incorporation over the years covered in the dataset. The Direct_Receiving_Agencies_Incorporation field captures an agency's country of incorporation type at the specific point in time of the financial commitment, as recorded in the Commitment_Date field. If there is</p>

	no direct receiving agency assigned to the given record, the Direct_Receiving_Agencies_Incorporation field is empty.
Indirect_Receiving_Agencies	This field provides the name of the agency or agencies that receive and manage a financial transfer (loan) from the entity captured in the Direct_Receiving_Agencies field (as part of an on-lending arrangement). If multiple indirect receiving agencies are involved, the entries are pipe-delimited.
Indirect_Receiving_Agencies_Type	This field captures the type of agency that received a financial transfer from the entity captured in the Direct_Receiving_Agencies field, as well as the indirect receiving agency's country of origin. Each indirect receiving agency is assigned to one of eleven categories (types): Government Agency, State-Owned Bank, State-Owned Policy Bank, State-Owned Commercial Bank, State-Owned Company, State-Owned Fund, Intergovernmental Organization, Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture, Private Sector, NGO/CSO/Foundation, or Miscellaneous Agency Type Each indirect receiving agency is also categorized based on whether it is from the financier country, the recipient (host) country, or another country. The organization type is preceded by one of three descriptors regarding the country of origin: Chinese, Recipient, or Other (e.g. Recipient Government Agency). If multiple indirect receiving agencies are involved, the entries are pipe-delimited. Some entities that served as the Indirect_Receiving_Agencies changed their type over the years covered in the dataset. The Indirect_Receiving_Agencies_Type field captures the entity's type at the time of the financial or in-kind transfer, as recorded in the Commitment_Date field.
Onlending	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan involves an on-lending arrangement, which is an arrangement in which a receiving agency (borrower) uses the proceeds of a loan to lend to one or more additional entities. In an on-lending arrangement, the borrower is captured in the Direct_Receiving_Agencies field, and the entity or entities which receive a loan from the borrower is captured in the Indirect_Receiving_Agencies field. The 'Onlending' field is set to "Yes" if the loan involves an on-lending arrangement.
Receiving_Agency_JVSPV	This field provides a marker of whether the direct or indirect receiving agency of the financial or in-kind transfer is a joint venture or special purpose vehicle. The Receiving_Agency_JVSPV field is set to "Yes" if the direct or indirect receiving agency is a joint venture or special purpose vehicle. Otherwise, the field is empty.
Implementing_Agencies	This field provides the name of the agency responsible for implementing the project/activity. If more than one agency is responsible for implementing the project/activity, all such agencies are identified in the Implementing_Agencies field (as pipe-delimited entries).

Implementing_Agencies_Type	<p>This field captures the type of agency that is responsible for implementing the project/activity, as well as the agency's country of origin. Each implementing agency is assigned to one of eleven categories (types): Government Agency, State-Owned Bank, State-Owned Policy Bank, State-Owned Commercial Bank, State-Owned Company, State-Owned Fund, Intergovernmental Organization, Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture, Private Sector, NGO/CSO/Foundation, or Miscellaneous Agency Type. Each implementing agency is also categorized based on whether it is from the financier country, the recipient (host) country, or another country. The organization type is preceded by one of three descriptors regarding the country of origin: Chinese, Recipient, or Other (e.g., Chinese State-Owned Company). Some entities that served as the Implementing_Agencies changed their type over the years covered in the dataset. The Implementing_Agencies_Type field captures the entity's type at the time of the financial or in-kind transfer, as recorded in the Commitment_Date field.</p>
Operator_Owner	<p>This field identifies the name of the organization that owns the rights to develop and extract minerals at the mining site at the time that the financial commitment was made, as captured in the Commitment_Date field. For records that are not allocated to a specific mining site (i.e., the Mining_Site_ID field is set to 9999), this field captures the name of the mining company—that operates multiple mining sites—in which an ownership stake was acquired or the name of the organization that conducts operations at the processing site. This field is not populated for debt rescheduling records or for working capital loans that are not allocable to a specific mining or processing site.</p>
Operator_Owner_Type	<p>This field captures the type of organization that owns the rights to develop and extract minerals at the mining site at the time that the financial commitment was made, as captured in the Commitment_Date field. Each organization is assigned to one of twelve categories: Government Agency, State-Owned Bank, State-Owned Policy Bank, State-Owned Commercial Bank, State-Owned Company, State-Owned Fund, Intergovernmental Organization, Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture, Private Sector, NGO/CSO/Foundation, Other, or No Organization Type Specified. Each organization is also categorized based on whether it is from the financier country, the recipient (host) country, or another country. The organization type is preceded by one of three descriptors regarding the country of origin: Chinese, Recipient, or Other (e.g., Chinese State-Owned Commercial Bank). For records that are not allocated to a specific mining site (i.e., the Mining_Site_ID field is set to 9999), this field captures the type of company—that operates multiple mining sites—in which an ownership stake was acquired or the type of organization that conducts operations at the processing site. This field is not populated for debt rescheduling records or for working capital loans that are not allocable to a specific mining or processing site.</p>

Investors	<p>This field identifies the name(s) of the organization(s) that hold an ownership stake in the mining site, by way of their investment in the project, at the time that the financial commitment was made, as captured in the Commitment_Date field. A common scenario in which the investor(s) may differ from the operator is when a company or consortium of companies establishes a special purpose vehicle/joint venture company for the project implementation. If multiple organizations are involved, the entries are pipe-delimited. For records that are not allocated to a specific mining site (i.e., the Mining_Site_ID field is set to 9999), this field captures the names of the investors in the mining company—that operates multiple mining sites—in which an ownership stake was acquired or the name of the investors in the organization that conducts operations at the processing site. This field is not populated for debt rescheduling records or for working capital loans that are not allocable to a specific mining or processing site.</p>
Investors_Type	<p>This field captures the type of organization or organizations that hold an ownership stake in the mining site, by way of their investment in the project, at the time that the financial commitment was made, as captured in the Commitment_Date field. Each organization is assigned to one of twelve categories: Government Agency, State-Owned Bank, State-Owned Policy Bank, State-Owned Commercial Bank, State-Owned Company, State-Owned Fund, Intergovernmental Organization, Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture, Private Sector, NGO/CSO/Foundation, Other, or No Organization Type Specified. Each organization is also categorized based on whether it is from the financier country, the recipient (host) country, or another country. The organization type is preceded by one of three descriptors regarding the country of origin: Chinese, Recipient, or Other (e.g., Chinese State-Owned Commercial Bank). If multiple organizations are involved, the entries are pipe-delimited. For records that are not allocated to a specific mining site (i.e., the Mining_Site_ID field is set to 9999), this field captures the types of investors in the mining company—that operates multiple mining sites—in which an ownership stake was acquired or the types of investors in the organization that conducts operations at the processing site. This field is not populated for debt rescheduling records or for working capital loans that are not allocable to a specific mining or processing site.</p>
Investors_Ownership_Percentages	<p>This field captures the percentage of ownership shares that each of the Investors hold in the Operator_Owner entity, as recorded in the corresponding fields. If multiple organizations are involved, the entries are pipe-delimited.</p>

Controlling_Shareholder	<p>This field identifies the name of the organization that is the ultimate majority shareholder of the project at the time that the financial commitment was made, as captured in the Commitment_Date field. In cases where no single organization holds a majority stake in the project, this field captures the names of the largest shareholders, and the entries are pipe-delimited. For working capital loans that are not allocated to a specific mining site (i.e., the Mining_Site_ID field is set to 9999), this field captures the ultimate majority shareholder or largest shareholders of the recipient organization of the loan, as captured in the Direct_Receiving_Agencies field. This field is not populated for debt rescheduling records.</p>
Controlling_Shareholder_Type	<p>This field captures the type of organization that is the majority shareholder of the project at the time that the financial commitment was made, as captured in the Commitment_Date field. Each organization is assigned to one of twelve categories: Government Agency, State-Owned Bank, State-Owned Policy Bank, State-Owned Commercial Bank, State-Owned Company, State-Owned Fund, Intergovernmental Organization, Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture, Private Sector, NGO/CSO/Foundation, Other, or No Organization Type Specified. Each organization is also categorized based on whether it is from the financier country, the recipient (host) country, or another country. The organization type is preceded by one of three descriptors regarding the country of origin: Chinese, Recipient, or Other (e.g., Chinese State-Owned Company). In cases where two organizations hold equal controlling shares, the entries are pipe-delimited. In cases where no single organization holds a majority stake in the project, this field captures the organization type of the largest shareholders, and the entries are pipe-delimited. For working capital loans that are not allocated to a specific mining site (i.e., the Mining_Site_ID field is set to 9999), this field captures the organization type of the ultimate majority shareholder or largest shareholders of the recipient organization of the loan, as captured in the Direct_Receiving_Agencies field. This field is not populated for debt rescheduling records.</p>

Level_of_Chinese_Ownership	<p>This field records the extent of shares held by Chinese stakeholders in the project. Records are assigned to one of five categories: No Significant Chinese Ownership, Significant Chinese Government Ownership, Majority Chinese Government Ownership, Significant Chinese Private Sector Ownership, or Majority Chinese Private Sector Ownership. This field is set to "No Significant Chinese Ownership" if there is no evidence that a Chinese state-owned or private sector company holds a stake in the project. This field is set to "Significant Chinese Government Ownership" if there is evidence that a Chinese state-owned company holds a stake in the project that does not exceed 50%. This field is set to "Majority Chinese Government Ownership" if there is evidence that a Chinese state-owned company holds a stake in the project that is above 50%, or if multiple Chinese state-owned companies hold combined shares above 50%. If there is no evidence of Chinese state-owned ownership, but there is evidence of Chinese private sector ownership, then this field is set to "Significant Chinese Private Sector Ownership" if a Chinese private sector company holds a stake in the project that does not exceed 50%, and the field is set to "Majority Chinese Private Sector Ownership" if a Chinese private sector company holds a stake in the project that is above 50%, or if multiple Chinese private sector companies hold combined shares above 50%. This field is not populated for debt rescheduling records.</p>
Level_of_Host_Government_Ownership	<p>This field records the extent of shares held by the host government in the project. Records are assigned to one of three categories: No Significant Host Government Ownership, Significant Host Government Ownership, or Majority Host Government Ownership. This field is set to "No Significant Host Government Ownership" if there is no evidence that a state-owned company or agency from the host government holds a stake in the project. This field is set to "Significant Host Government Ownership" if there is evidence that a state-owned company or agency from the host government holds a stake in the project that does not exceed 50%. This field is set to "Majority Host Government Ownership" if there is evidence that a state-owned company or agency from the host government holds a stake in the project that is above 50%, or if multiple state-owned companies or agencies from the host government hold combined shares above 50%. This field is not populated for debt rescheduling records.</p>
Chinese_Control_of_Mineral_Products	<p>This field identifies whether or not there is any Chinese control of mineral products through shareholding in the project. This field is set to "Yes" if there is majority or significant Chinese government ownership, or majority or significant private sector ownership, as identified in the Level_of_Chinese_Ownership field. It is set to "No" if there is no significant Chinese ownership of the project (public or private).</p>

Acquisition_Year	This field captures the year in which the controlling shareholder, as identified in the corresponding field, acquired a majority stake in the mine. If no mine was acquired, then this field is left blank. In cases where the controlling shareholder field captures multiple organizations which are the largest shareholders, rather than a single majority shareholder, this field identifies the year in which there was a significant change in the largest shareholders of the mine.
Previous_Owners	This field identifies the previous owners of the mining site, before the controlling shareholder, as identified in the corresponding field, acquired a majority stake in the mine. If multiple organizations are involved, the entries are pipe-delimited.
Previous_Owners_Organization_Type	This field captures the type of organization that previously owned the mining site, before the investors, as identified in the corresponding field, acquired a stake in the mine. Each organization is assigned to one of twelve categories: Government Agency, State-Owned Bank, State-Owned Policy Bank, State-Owned Commercial Bank, State-Owned Company, State-Owned Fund, Intergovernmental Organization, Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture, Private Sector, NGO/CSO/Foundation, Other, or No Organization Type Specified. Each organization is also categorized based on whether it is from the financier country, the recipient country, or another country. The organization type is preceded by one of three descriptors regarding the country of origin: Chinese, Recipient, or Other (e.g. Chinese State-Owned Commercial Bank). If multiple organizations are involved, the entries are pipe-delimited.
Subsequent_Owner_Acquisition_Year	In cases where the controlling shareholder, as identified in the corresponding field, changed at some point after the loan event commitment, this field records the year in which the new controlling shareholder completed its acquisition. In cases where the controlling shareholder field captures multiple organizations which are the largest shareholders, rather than a single majority shareholder, this field identifies the year in which there was a significant change in the largest shareholders of the mine following the loan event. If the ownership changed multiple times following the loan event, this field records the first instance of a substantial change in the ownership.
Subsequent_Owner	In cases where the controlling shareholder, as identified in the corresponding field, changed at some point after the loan event commitment, this field records the name of the new controlling shareholder. In cases where the controlling shareholder field captures multiple organizations which are the largest shareholders, rather than a single majority shareholder, this field identifies the names of the largest shareholders following a significant change in the ownership of the mine after the loan event commitment. If the ownership changed multiple times following the loan event, this field records the name(s) of the controlling shareholder(s) after the first instance of a substantial change in the ownership. If multiple shareholders are identified in this field, then the entries are pipe-delimited.

Subsequent_Owner_Organization_Type	This field captures the type of organization identified in the Subsequent_Owner field. Each organization is assigned to one of twelve categories: Government Agency, State-Owned Bank, State-Owned Policy Bank, State-Owned Commercial Bank, State-Owned Company, State-Owned Fund, Intergovernmental Organization, Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture, Private Sector, NGO/CSO/Foundation, Other, or No Organization Type Specified. Each organization is also categorized based on whether it is from the financier country, the recipient (host) country, or another country. The organization type is preceded by one of three descriptors regarding the country of origin: Chinese, Recipient, or Other (e.g., Chinese State-Owned Company). If multiple entries are recorded in the Subsequent_Owner field, then the entries in this field are pipe-delimited.
Guarantee_Provided	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that a loan repayment guarantee was issued by a third-party (accountable agency). It assumes a value of "Yes" whenever a sovereign or corporate guarantee is issued in support of a loan.
Guarantor	This field provides the name of the agency that provided a repayment guarantee in the event the borrower (i.e., direct receiving agency) cannot meet its debt repayment obligations.
Guarantor_Agency_Type	This field captures the type of agency that issued a guarantee, as well as the agency's country of origin. Each guarantor is assigned to one of eleven categories (types): Government Agency, State-Owned Bank, State-Owned Policy Bank, State-Owned Commercial Bank, State-Owned Company, State-Owned Fund, Intergovernmental Organization, Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture, Private Sector, NGO/CSO/Foundation, or Miscellaneous Agency Type. Each agency (guarantor) is also categorized based on whether it is from the financier country, the recipient (host) country, or another country. The organization type is preceded by one of three descriptors regarding the country of origin: Chinese, Recipient, or Other (e.g., Recipient Government Agency). Some entities that served as the Guarantor_Provider changed their type over the years covered in the dataset. The Guarantor_Agency_Type field captures the entity's type at the time of the financial or in-kind transfer, as recorded in the Commitment_Date field.
Insurance_Provided	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that a third-party (accountable agency) provided a credit insurance policy to the borrower (receiving agency). For example, it assumes a value of "Yes" whenever a loan is backed by a credit insurance policy from China Export & Credit Insurance Corporation (Sinosure).
Insurance_Provider	This field provides the name of the agency that provided a credit insurance policy to ensure repayment in the event the borrower (i.e., direct receiving agency) cannot meet its debt repayment obligations.

Insurance_Provider_Agency_Type	<p>This field captures the type of agency that provided a credit insurance policy, as well as the agency's country of origin. Each insurance provider is assigned to one of eleven categories (types): Government Agency, State-Owned Bank, State-Owned Policy Bank, State-Owned Commercial Bank, State-Owned Company, State-Owned Fund, Intergovernmental Organization, Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture, Private Sector, NGO/CSO/Foundation, or Miscellaneous Agency Type. Each agency (insurance provider) is also categorized based on whether it is from the financier country, the recipient (host) country, or another country. The organization type is preceded by one of three descriptors regarding the country of origin: Chinese, Recipient, or Other (e.g., Chinese State-Owned Company). Some entities that served as the Insurance_Provider changed their type over the years covered in the dataset. Insurance_Provider_Agency_Type captures the entity's type at the time of the financial or in-kind transfer, as recorded in the Commitment_Date field.</p>
Collateralized	<p>This field provides a marker of whether it is known that one or more specific assets or revenue streams (future receivables) could be used by the creditor(s) to secure the repayment of the loan if the borrower defaulted on its repayment obligations. To identify and code collateralized debt transactions, AidData follows the World Bank and IMF 2020 guidance note, "Collateralized Transactions: Key Considerations for Public Lenders and Borrowers" and its 2023 update (World Bank and IMF 2020, 2023). The 'Collateralized' field assumes a value of "Yes" if a loan is collateralized through a formal security interest in a specific asset or revenue stream. It also assumes a value of "Yes" if a loan is supported by a "quasi-collateral" arrangement that grants the creditor de facto (effective) control over an asset or revenue stream ("quasi-collateral") rather than a formal security interest. Formal security interests include liens, pledges, fixed charges, floating charges, assignments, and mortgages. Quasi-collateral arrangements include those in which the borrower agrees to deposit cash in an escrow account—such as a revenue account, collection account, sales collection account, proceeds account, debt service reserve account, debt payment reserve account, payment account, or special account—and grant the lender control and priority access to the account, including the ability to exercise statutory set-off rights. This approach is consistent with the one used in the following publication: Gelpern, A., Haddad, O., Horn, S., Kintzinger, P., Parks, B. C., & C. Trebesch. (2025). How China Collateralizes. AidData Working Paper #136. Williamsburg, VA: AidData at William & Mary.</p>
Collateral_Provider	<p>This field provides the name of the agency that provided one or more sources of collateral (e.g., an assignor, mortgagor, pledgor, transferor, lienee) that could be used by the creditor(s) to secure the repayment of the loan if the borrower defaulted on its repayment obligations.</p>

Collateral_Provider_Agency_Type	This field captures the type of agency that provided collateral, as well as the agency's country of origin. Each collateral provider is assigned to one of eleven categories (types): Government Agency, State-Owned Bank, State-Owned Policy Bank, State-Owned Commercial Bank, State-Owned Company, State-Owned Fund, Intergovernmental Organization, Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture, Private Sector, NGO/CSO/Foundation, or Miscellaneous Agency Type. Each agency that provided collateral is also categorized based on whether it is from the financier country, the recipient (host) country, or another country. The organization type is preceded by one of three descriptors regarding the country of origin: Chinese, Recipient, or Other (e.g., Recipient Private Sector). Some entities that served as the Collateral_Provider changed their type over the years covered in the dataset. The Collateral_Provider_Agency_Type field captures the entity's type at the time of the financial or in-kind transfer, as recorded in the Commitment_Date field.
Security_or_Collateral_Agent	This field provides the name of the security agent or collateral agent that was appointed to enforce rights against the collateral in the event that the borrower defaults on its debt repayment obligations.
Security_or_Collateral_Agent_Type	This field captures the type of security agent or collateral agent, as well as its country of origin. Each security agent or collateral agent is assigned to one of eleven categories (types): Government Agency, State-Owned Bank, State-Owned Policy Bank, State-Owned Commercial Bank, State-Owned Company, State-Owned Fund, Intergovernmental Organization, Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture, Private Sector, NGO/CSO/Foundation, or Miscellaneous Agency Type. Each security agent or collateral agent is also categorized based on whether it is from the financier country, the recipient (host) country, or another country. The organization type is preceded by one of three descriptors regarding the country of origin: Chinese, Recipient, or Other (e.g., Chinese State-Owned Commercial Bank). Some entities that served as the Security_or_Collateral_Agent changed their type over the years covered in the dataset. The Security_or_Collateral_Agent_Type field captures the entity's type at the time of the financial or in-kind transfer, as recorded in the Commitment_Date field.
Collateral	This field provides a qualitative description of the specific assets or revenue streams (future receivables) that the creditor could use to secure the repayment of a loan if the borrower defaulted on its repayment obligations.

Commodity_backed	<p>This field provides a marker of whether one or more underlying sources of security (collateral) for the loan includes a commodity asset or commodity revenue stream. A loan can be secured (collateralized) with up to thirty-three types of commodity assets or revenue streams: aluminium, bauxite, cacao, chromite, coal, copper, cobalt, fertilizer, gas (including liquified natural gas), gold, grain, iron (including iron ore), lead, lithium (including lithium carbonate), magnetite, molybdenum, nickel, niobium, oil, other chemical, phosphate, pegmatite, platinum, potash, potassium sulfate, pulp, salt, sesame, silver, spodumene concentrate, steel, tobacco, or zinc. AidData codes all pre-export finance (PXF) facilities—that involve commodity exports—as commodity-backed loans since they are almost always secured by (1) an assignment of rights by the producer under an ‘offtake contract’ (i.e., a sale and purchase contract between the producer and a buyer of that producer of goods or commodities), and (2) a collection account charge over a bank account into which proceeds due to the producer from the buyer of the goods or commodities under the offtake contract are credited.</p>
Commodity	<p>This field captures the specific commodity supporting the security (collateral) package in cases when the underlying source of security (collateral) was a commodity asset or commodity revenue stream. A loan can be secured with up to thirty-three types of commodity assets or revenue streams: aluminium, bauxite, cacao, chromite, coal, copper, cobalt, fertilizer, gas (including liquified natural gas), gold, grain, iron (including iron ore), lead, lithium (including lithium carbonate), magnetite, molybdenum, nickel, niobium, oil, other chemical, phosphate, pegmatite, platinum, potash, potassium sulfate, pulp, salt, sesame, silver, spodumene concentrate, steel, tobacco, or zinc. If multiple commodities support the sector (collateral) package, the entries recording the commodities are pipe-delimited.</p>
Chinese_Official_Funding_Amount_Original_Currency	<p>This field captures the monetary amount that the Chinese official sector funding agency or agencies committed (or pledged) in the original currency of denomination. For projects/activities that were at some point supported by an official commitment (i.e., projects/activities with status designations of Pipeline: Commitment, Implementation, Completed, Suspended, Cancelled), this field captures the original commitment amount. For projects/activities with status designations of Pipeline: Pledge, this field captures the amount of funding that was pledged.</p>
Original_Currency	<p>This field captures that currency of denomination associated with the monetary amount that the funding agency committed (or pledged), as recorded in the Chinese_Official_Funding_Amount_Original_Currency field.</p>

Chinese_Official_Funding_Amount_Estimated	<p>This marker designates whether AidData estimated the monetary amount that the Chinese official sector funding agency or agencies committed (or pledged), as captured in the Chinese_Official_Funding_Amount_Original_Currency field. This field is set to "Yes" when the value in the Chinese_Official_Funding_Amount_Original_Currency field is estimated by AidData. There are a number of circumstances under which AidData estimates transaction (financial commitment) amounts. Examples include: (1) If the precise face value of a Preferential Buyer's Credit (PBC) or Buyer's Credit Loan (BCL) from China Eximbank is unknown, but the total cost of the commercial (EPC) contract is known, AidData assumes that the face value of the PBC/BCL is equivalent to 85% of the total commercial (EPC) contract cost; (2) If the face value of a syndicated loan (involving one or more official sector creditors from China) is known and the total number of participants in the loan syndicate is known, AidData assumes that each bank provided equal contributions to the syndicated loan; (3) If material is transferred in-kind and there is no credible reporting on the monetary value of the in-kind transfer, AidData calculates the monetary value of the in-kind materials by multiplying the number of units of donated material by the market value of those materials (in unit cost terms). Whenever a transaction (financial commitment) amount has been estimated, AidData includes an explanation in the Narrative_Description and/or Staff_Comments field.</p>
Chinese_Official_Funding_Amount_Constant_USD_2023	<p>This field captures the monetary value of the official commitment (or pledge) issued by the Chinese official sector funding agency or agencies in constant 2023 U.S. dollars. To calculate this value, AidData first converts the financial commitment (or pledge) amount in its original currency of denomination to nominal U.S. dollars at the average exchange rate in effect during the commitment (or pledge) year, and then converts this amount to constant 2023 U.S. dollars using the OECD's deflation methodology to adjust for inflation and ensure comparability over time and space.</p>
Chinese_Official_Funding_Amount_Nominal_USD	<p>This field captures the monetary value of the official commitment (or pledge) issued by the Chinese official sector funding agency or agencies in nominal U.S. dollars. It is one of the inputs used to calculate financial commitment (and pledge) amounts in constant 2023 U.S. dollars, as recorded in the Chinese_Official_Funding_Amount_Constant_USD_2023 field.</p>
Chinese_Private_Sector_Cofinancing_Agencies_Funding_Amount_Constant_USD_2023	<p>This field captures the combined monetary value in constant 2023 U.S. dollars of the financial contributions for the loan event made by Chinese private sector banks and companies. To calculate this value, AidData first converts the financial amount in its original currency of denomination to nominal U.S. dollars at the average exchange rate in effect during the commitment year, and then converts this amount to constant 2023 U.S. dollars using the OECD's deflation methodology to adjust for inflation and ensure comparability over time and space.</p>

Chinese_Private_Sector_Cofinancing_Agencies_Funding_Amount_Nominal_USD	This field captures the combined monetary value in nominal U.S. dollars of the financial contributions for the loan event made by Chinese private sector banks and companies.
Non_Chinese_Cofinancing_Agencies_Funding_Amount_Constant_USD_2023	This field captures the combined monetary value in constant 2023 U.S. dollars of the financial contributions for the loan event made by organizations with countries of origin other than China. To calculate this value, AidData first converts the financial amount in its original currency of denomination to nominal U.S. dollars at the average exchange rate in effect during the commitment year, and then converts this amount to constant 2023 U.S. dollars using the OECD's deflation methodology to adjust for inflation and ensure comparability over time and space.
Non_Chinese_Cofinancing_Agencies_Funding_Amount_Nominal_USD	This field captures the combined monetary value in nominal U.S. dollars of the financial contributions for the loan event made by organizations with countries of origin other than China.
Cofinancing_Amounts_Estimated	This marker designates whether AidData estimated the monetary amount that the Chinese private sector or non-Chinese cofinancing agency or agencies committed (or pledged), as captured in the Chinese_Private_Sector_Cofinancing_Agencies_Funding_Amount_Nominal_USD and Non_Chinese_Cofinancing_Agencies_Funding_Amount_Nominal_USD fields. The field is set to "Yes" when the Chinese_Private_Sector_Cofinancing_Agencies_Funding_Amount_Nominal_USD or the Non_Chinese_Cofinancing_Agencies_Funding_Amount_Nominal_USD field is estimated by AidData. The circumstance under which AidData estimates cofinancing amounts is as follows: If the face value of a syndicated loan (involving one or more official sector creditors from China) is known and the total number of participants in the loan syndicate is known, AidData assumes that each bank provided equal contributions to the syndicated loan. Whenever a transaction (financial commitment) amount has been estimated, AidData includes an explanation in the Narrative_Description and/or Staff_Comments field.
Chinese_Official_Financing_Percent	This field captures the percentage of total financing for the loan event that was contributed by Chinese official sector agencies.
Chinese_Private_Financing_Percent	This field captures the percentage of total financing for the loan event that was contributed by Chinese private sector institutions.
Non_Chinese_Financing_Percent	This field captures the percentage of total financing for the loan event that was contributed by organizations with countries of origin other than China.

Financial_Distress	<p>This field identifies whether, for a given loan, there is an indication that the borrowing institution (a) sought and/or secured a rescheduling of the loan's terms to address a repayment challenge, or (b) demonstrated other signs of financial distress during the loan's repayment period. Examples of financial distress include the borrowing institution accruing principal or interest arrears, defaulting on its repayment obligations, experiencing bankruptcy, or seeking/securing a rescheduling of the loan's repayment terms to address a repayment challenge. Other examples include Sinosure making indemnity payments under the loan's insurance policy or lower-than-expected levels of revenue generation from the project/activity funded by the loan. The Financial_Distress field is based on the project/transaction life-cycle information that is contained in the Narrative_Description field. It is only coded for loans with status designations of Pipeline: Commitment, Implementation, Completion, Suspended, and Cancelled.</p>
Financial_Distress_Onset_Year	<p>This field captures the year in which the borrowing institution initially encountered difficulties in repaying the loan or demonstrated other signs of financial distress during the loan's repayment period. It is coded only for loans that are identified as being financially distressed in the 'Financial Distress' field. For loans that are included in Version 2.0 of AidData's Chinese PPG Loan Performance Dataset, the first date of estimated or observed arrears is used as the financial distress onset year – or the first date of restructuring (whichever comes first). For financially distressed loans without observed arrears or restructuring events, the loan performance information in the Narrative_Description field was reviewed to identify the year of financial distress onset. Likewise for the loans that are excluded from Version 2.0 of AidData's Chinese PPG Loan Performance Dataset, the loan performance information in the Narrative_Description field was reviewed to identify the year of financial distress onset.</p>

Commitment_Date	<p>This field seeks to capture the day on which an official financial commitment (or official commitment to provide in-kind support) was codified through the signing of a formal agreement by an official donor/lender in China and one or more entities in a host country or a set of host countries. Whenever possible, this field is based on the precise calendar day on which the official commitment was made. However, in cases when AidData is only able to identify the month and year in which the formal agreement was signed (e.g., May 2018), the Commitment_Date field is set to the first day of the month (e.g., 01/01/2018). In cases when AidData is only able to identify the year in which the formal agreement was signed, the Commitment_Date field is set to the first day of the first month (e.g., 01/01/2018). In the event an official commitment was made for a project/activity that entered implementation, but the official commitment year is not identifiable, AidData records the first year of project/activity implementation as a proxy for the official commitment year. In the event an official commitment was made for a project/activity that has not yet reached implementation, and the official commitment year is not identifiable, AidData records the year in which the underlying commercial contract (supported by the official commitment) was issued. If this information is unavailable, AidData records the first year in which an informal pledge was made as a proxy for the official commitment year. For projects with a status designation of Pipeline: Pledge (i.e., cases in which an official commitment was not made), AidData records the date on which the informal pledge was made.</p>
Commitment_Date_Estimated	<p>For projects with a status designation of Pipeline: Commitment, Implementation, Completion, Suspended, and Cancelled, this marker designates whether AidData estimated the commitment date or reported the actual date on which the official commitment was made. This field is set to "Yes" when the Commitment_Date field is estimated by AidData. It is otherwise set to "No," which indicates that AidData has reported the actual commitment date. For projects/activities with status designations of Pipeline: Pledge, this marker designates whether AidData estimated the pledge date or reported the actual date on which the informal pledge was made.</p>
Planned_Implementation_Start_Date	<p>This field seeks to capture the day on which a project/activity supported by an official financial (or in-kind) commitment from China was originally scheduled to begin implementation. Whenever possible, this field is based on the precise calendar day when the project/activity was originally scheduled to begin implementation. However, in cases when AidData is only able to identify the month and year in which project/activity implementation was scheduled to begin (e.g., May 2018), the Planned_Implementation_Start_Date field is set to the first day of the month (e.g., 05/01/2018).</p>

Actual_Implementation_Start_Date	<p>This field seeks to capture the day on which a project/activity supported by an official financial (or in-kind) commitment from China began implementation. Whenever possible, this field is based on the precise calendar day when project/activity implementation began. However, in cases when AidData is only able to identify the month and year in which project/activity implementation began (e.g., May 2018), the Actual_Implementation_Start_Date field is set to the first day of the month (e.g., 05/01/2018). For projects/activities that involve the construction of buildings or infrastructure, the Actual_Implementation_Start_Date field seeks to capture the first day of construction. In cases when the first day of construction is unavailable but a proxy for the first day of construction (e.g., the date on which a formal groundbreaking ceremony took place, a project/activity commencement order was issued to the contractor responsible for implementation, or a project/activity implementation agreement was signed) can be identified, AidData records the proxy for the first date of construction. For projects/activities that do not involve construction but involve the provision of personnel, training, analytical/advisory support, equipment, supplies, or commodities, the Actual_Implementation_Start_Date field captures the first day on which some type of support was delivered to an entity (or set of entities) in the host country. For projects/activities that only involve financial transactions (cash donations, loans issued to shore up a country's foreign exchange reserves, forgiveness or rescheduling of outstanding debts), the Actual_Implementation_Start_Date field captures the day on which the first disbursement was made (or the day on which new terms and conditions went into effect for a previously signed loan agreement).</p>
Actual_Implementation_Start_Date_Estimated	<p>This marker designates whether AidData estimated the implementation start date or reported the actual date on which project/activity implementation began. The field is set to "Yes" when the Actual_Implementation_Start_Date field is estimated by AidData. It is otherwise set to "No," which indicates that AidData has reported the actual implementation start date.</p>
Deviation_from_Planned_Implementation_Start_Date	<p>This field captures the difference between the Planned_Implementation_Start_Date and the Actual_Implementation_Start_Date when values are recorded for both variables. It captures the difference as the number of days, whereby positive values represent cases where the project/activity started implementation ahead of schedule and negative values represent cases where the project/activity started implementation behind schedule.</p>

Planned_Completion_Date	This field seeks to capture the day on which a project/activity supported by an official financial (or in-kind) commitment from China was originally scheduled to reach completion. Whenever possible, this field is based on the precise calendar day when the project/activity was originally scheduled to reach completion. However, in cases when AidData is only able to identify the month and year in which a project/activity was scheduled to reach completion (e.g., May 2018), the Planned_Completion_Date field is set to the first day of the month (e.g., 05/01/2018).
Actual_Completion_Date	This field seeks to capture the day on which a project/activity supported by an official financial (or in-kind) commitment from China was completed. Whenever possible, this field is based on the precise calendar day when a project/activity was completed. However, in cases when AidData is only able to identify the month and year in which a project/activity was completed (e.g., May 2018), the Actual_Completion_Date field is set to the first day of the month (e.g., 05/01/2018). For projects/activities that involve the construction of buildings or infrastructure, the Actual_Completion_Date field seeks to capture the last day of construction. In cases when the last day of construction is unavailable but a proxy for the last day of construction (e.g., a road or railway is opened for use, a power plant reaches its commercial operation date and begins selling electricity to customers) is available, AidData records the proxy for the last day of construction. For projects/activities that do not involve construction but involve the provision of personnel, training, analytical/advisory support, equipment, supplies, or commodities, the Actual_Completion_Date field captures the last day on which some type of support was delivered to an entity (or set of entities) in the host country. For projects/activities that only involve financial transactions (cash donations, loans issued to shore up foreign exchange reserves, forgiveness or rescheduling of outstanding debts), the Actual_Completion_Date field captures the day on which the last disbursement was made (or the day on which new terms and conditions went into effect for a previously signed loan agreement).
Actual_Completion_Date_Estimated	This marker designates whether AidData estimated the project/activity completion date or reported the actual date on which project/activity implementation was completed. This field is set to "Yes" when the Actual_Completion_Date field is estimated by AidData. It is otherwise set to "No," which indicates that AidData has reported the actual completion date.
Deviation_from_Planned_Completion_Date	This field captures the difference between the Planned_Completion_Date and the Actual_Completion_Date when values are recorded for both variables. It captures the difference as the number of days, whereby positive values represent cases where the project/activity was completed ahead of schedule and negative values represent cases where the project/activity was completed behind schedule.

Maturity	This field captures the total number of years it will take the borrower to repay a loan, as specified in the original loan agreement. These de jure maturity values are inclusive of grace periods. Users should keep in mind that the rescheduling of a loan can result in a de facto maturity that is substantially different from its de jure maturity. In cases when a loan's maturity is modified after an official commitment is issued, AidData captures the maturity modification through a separate record in the dataset that is given a flow type designation of "Debt rescheduling."
Grace_Period	This field captures the number of years for which the borrower (receiving agency) is not expected to make principal repayments to the creditor (funding agency), as specified in the original loan agreement. Users should keep in mind that the rescheduling of a loan can result in a de facto grace period that is substantially different from its de jure grace period (especially for short-term loans that are rolled over year over year). In cases when a loan's grace period is modified after an official commitment is issued, AidData captures the grace period modification through a separate record in the dataset that is given a flow type designation of "Debt rescheduling."
Interest_Rate_Type	This field identifies whether a loan or debt rescheduling record used a variable interest rate (where the interest rate for the loan is tied to a floating rate such as LIBOR or SHIBOR), a fixed interest rate, or whether the interest structure is unknown.
Fixed_Interest_Rate	This field captures the rate of interest (in percentage terms) that applies to a loan that uses a fixed interest rate structure, as specified in the original loan agreement. Users should keep in mind that the rescheduling of a loan can result in a de facto interest rate that is substantially different from its de jure interest rate. In cases when a loan's interest rate is modified after an official commitment is issued, AidData captures the interest rate modification through a separate record in the dataset that is given a flow type designation of "Debt rescheduling."
Reference_Rate	For loans that use a variable interest rate structure, this field captures the reference rate that is used to calculate the loan's interest rate. This field identifies 19 reference rates: BADCOR, BADLARPP ARS, BBSW, BBSYB, BKBM, BRL Interbank, China LPR, CIRR, CMB, EURIBOR, HIBOR, JIBAR, JIBOR, LIBOR, SHIBOR, SIBOR, SOFR, SONIA, or WIBOR. If the loan uses another reference rate, it is recorded as "Other" in the field, with the name of the reference rate recorded in the Narrative_Description field. If it is known that the loan uses a variable interest rate structure (i.e. the Interest_Rate_Type field is set to "Variable Interest Rate"), but the underlying source documentation cannot confirm the reference rate used, then this field is set to "Unknown."
Loan_Tenor	For loans that use a variable interest rate structure, the loan tenor signifies the maturity length of the underlying interbank loans being used to generate a given reference rate. Loan tenors captured in this field include 12-month, 6-month, 3-month, and 1-month.

Margin_on_Reference_Rate	This field captures the additional interest (in percentage terms) that applies to a loan that uses a variable interest rate structure, as specified in the original loan agreement. The margin is a percentage added on top of the reference rate to determine the loan's total (all-in) interest rate during a given payment period.
Interest_at_T0	This field captures the rate of interest (in percentage terms) that applies to a loan, as specified in the original loan agreement on the date the loan agreement was signed. In cases when the interest rate is tied to a reference rate such as LIBOR or EURIBOR, AidData calculates the value of the reference rate on the calendar day when the official commitment took place. Users should keep in mind that the rescheduling of a loan can result in a de facto interest rate that is substantially different from its de jure interest rate. In cases when a loan's interest rate is modified after an official commitment is issued, AidData captures the interest rate modification through a separate record in the dataset that is given a flow type designation of "Debt rescheduling."
Management_Fee	This field captures the management fee (in percentage terms) that applies to the loan, as specified in the original loan agreement. A management fee is a one-time, lump sum fee that is charged as a percentage of the face value of the loan. In cases when a loan's management fee is modified after an official commitment is issued, AidData captures the management fee modification through a separate record in the dataset that is given a flow type designation of "Debt rescheduling."
Commitment_Fee	This field captures the commitment fee (in percentage terms) that applies to the loan, as specified in the original loan agreement. A commitment fee is a fee that a borrower must pay to compensate the lender for its commitment to lend; it is usually payable semi-annually and the size of the fee is usually based on a fixed percentage of the undisbursed loan amount. In cases when a loan's commitment fee is modified after an official commitment is issued, AidData captures the commitment fee modification through a separate record in the dataset that is given a flow type designation of "Debt rescheduling."
Insurance_Fee_Percent	This field captures the insurance fee (premium) that applies to the loan, as specified in the original loan agreement. It is measured as a percentage of total estimated debt service (i.e., the loan's principal plus total estimated interest payments over the lifetime of the loan). The insurance fee/premium is typically payable in a single lump sum, but in some cases it is payable in installments at different points in time or rolled into the principal of the loan.
Insurance_Fee_Nominal_USD	This field captures the nominal USD value of the insurance fee (premium) that applies to the loan, as specified in the original loan agreement. The nominal USD value of the insurance fee/premium is usually based on a percentage of total estimated debt service (i.e., the loan's principal plus total estimated interest payments over the lifetime of the loan). The insurance fee/premium is typically payable in a single lump sum, but in some cases it is payable in installments at different points in time or rolled into the principal of the loan.

Default_Interest_Rate	This field captures the default (penalty) interest rate applied to the loan in the event of default (i.e., non-payment of principal, interest, or fees on their scheduled payment dates).
First_Loan_Repayment_Date	This field captures the date on which the first loan repayment should be made by the borrower (as specified in the original loan agreement). It is automatically calculated by adding the grace period to the commitment date.
Last_Loan_Repayment_Date	This field captures the date on which the final loan repayment should be made by the borrower (as specified in the original loan agreement). It is automatically calculated by adding the maturity to the commitment date.
Grant_Element_OECD_Cash_Flow	This field captures the grant element of the loan according to the OECD cash-flow methodology, at the time that the original loan agreement was signed. To calculate the grant element of a loan, which is a measure that varies from 0 percent to 100 percent, AidData calculates the discounted cost (or "net present value") of the future debt service payments that will be made by the borrower. This calculation requires information about the loan's face value, maturity length, grace period, and interest rate. When AidData has access to the loan's face value, maturity length, grace period, and interest rate, it uses the OECD's grant element calculator from the cash-flow methodology (assuming a fixed, 10 percent discount rate, two repayments per year, and equal principal repayments). In theory, a grant element calculator can generate values above 100% or below 0%. However, AidData bounds grant element values so that they cannot assume values that exceed 100% or negative values (since negative values imply lending terms that are "less favorable than market terms," which does not logically make sense because market terms are risk-adjusted prices agreed to by willing buyers and sellers of credit). This field is empty for countries that are not ODA-eligible.

Grant_Element_OECD_Grant_Equiv	<p>This field captures the grant element of the loan according to the OECD grant-equivalent methodology, at the time that the original loan agreement was signed. To calculate the grant element of a loan, which is a measure that varies from 0 percent to 100 percent, AidData calculates the discounted cost (or “net present value”) of the future debt service payments that will be made by the borrower. This calculation requires information about the loan’s face value, maturity length, grace period, and interest rate. When AidData has access to the loan’s face value, maturity length, grace period, and interest rate, it uses the OECD’s grant element calculator from the grant-equivalent methodology, assuming (a) a fixed discount rate which depends on the host country income level (9% for LDCs and other LICs and 6% for UMICs), (b) two repayments per year, and (c) equal principal repayments. In theory, a grant element calculator can generate values above 100% or below 0%. However, AidData bounds grant element values so that they cannot assume values that exceed 100% or negative values (since negative values imply lending terms that are “less favorable than market terms,” which is does not logically make sense because market terms are risk-adjusted prices agreed to by willing buyers and sellers of credit). This field is empty for countries that are not ODA-eligible.</p>
Grant_Element_IMF	<p>This field captures the grant element of the loan according to the current (post-2013) World Bank/IMF methodology, at the time that the original loan agreement was signed. To calculate the grant element of a loan, which is a measure that varies from 0 percent to 100 percent, AidData calculates the discounted cost (or “net present value”) of the future debt service payments that will be made by the borrower. This calculation requires information about the loan’s face value, maturity length, grace period, and interest rate. When AidData has access to the loan’s face value, maturity length, grace period, and interest rate, it uses the IMF’s post-2013 grant element calculator (assuming a fixed, 5 percent discount rate, two repayments per year, and equal principal repayments). In theory, a grant element calculator can generate values above 100% or below 0%. However, AidData bounds grant element values so that they cannot assume values that exceed 100% or negative values (since negative values imply lending terms that are “less favorable than market terms,” which does not logically make sense if market terms are risk-adjusted prices agreed to by willing buyers and sellers of credit).</p>
Number_of_Lenders	<p>This field captures whether the loan record has one or more lenders by way of two categories: Bilateral Loan or Syndicated/Club Loan. A bilateral loan is issued by one lender to a single borrower. A syndicated loan or club loan is issued by a consortium (“syndicate” or “club”) of lenders to a single borrower.</p>
Syndicated_Loan_Lead_Arranger	<p>This field provides the name of the lead arranger of the syndicated loan in cases where the Number_of_Lenders field is set to “Syndicated/Club Loan.” If there are multiple lead arrangers, the entries in this field are pipe-delimited.</p>

	This field is not populated in cases where the Number_of_Lenders field is set to "Bilateral Loan" or is not populated.
Syndicated_Loan_Lead_Arranger_Organization_Type	<p>This field captures the type of organization that is the lead arranger of the syndicated loan, as well as the organization's country of origin, in cases where the Number_of_Lenders field is set to "Syndicated/Club Loan." Each organization is assigned to one of twelve categories: Government Agency, State-Owned Bank, State-Owned Policy Bank, State-Owned Commercial Bank, State-Owned Company, State-Owned Fund, Intergovernmental Organization, Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture, Private Sector, NGO/CSO/Foundation, Other, or No Organization Type Specified. Each organization is also categorized based on whether it is from the financier country, the recipient (host) country, or another country. The organization type is preceded by one of three descriptors regarding the country of origin: Chinese, Recipient, or Other (e.g., Chinese State-Owned Commercial Bank). If there are multiple lead arrangers, the entries in this field are pipe-delimited. This field is not populated in cases where the Number_of_Lenders field is set to "Bilateral Loan" or is not populated.</p>
Export_Buyers_Credit	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record is classifiable as an Export Buyer's Credit, which is a loan that is issued by Chinese state-owned policy banks or Chinese state-owned commercial banks to facilitate a borrowing institution's acquisition of goods/services from a Chinese supplier. The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record is classifiable as an Export Buyer's Credit.
Suppliers_Credit_or_Export_Sellers_Credit	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record is classifiable as either an Export Seller's Credit or a Supplier's Credit. An Export Seller's Credit is a loan issued by a Chinese state-owned bank to a Chinese company for the purpose of increasing its exports. The proceeds of export seller's credits are to be used by borrowers (Chinese exporters) to finance their foreign sales. Chinese exporters usually secure export seller's credits when they need liquidity to offer a supplier's credit to an overseas buyer. If a Chinese company extends a loan to a borrower and the borrower is expected to use the loan proceeds to purchase goods and services from that Chinese company, then the loan is a supplier's credit (also known as a seller's credit or vendor financing). The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record is classifiable as either Export Seller's Credit or Supplier's Credit.
Interest_Free_Loan	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record is classifiable as an Interest-Free Loan, which is a loan that is issued to a borrower without any interest accruing. The borrower is only responsible for repaying the loan's principal amount. The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record is classifiable as an Interest-Free Loan.
Refinancing	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record captures debt refinancing, which is a new loan for the purpose of repaying one or more existing loans/debts. The field is set to "Yes" if the loan is used for debt refinancing.

Refinances_Chinese_Official_Debt	This field provides a marker that the proceeds of the loan were used or intended to be used, in whole or part, to repay previous loan(s) that were provided by one or more official sector lenders from China, including repaying syndicated loans that Chinese state-owned creditors contributed to. It is set to "Yes" when the loan proceeds are explicitly reported as being allocated to repay or restructure one or more earlier loans from Chinese state-owned creditors. The field is empty when (a) there is no evidence that the loan was used or intended to be used for refinancing purposes, and (b) there is evidence that the loan was used or intended to be used to repay loans from creditors other than Chinese state-owned creditors. If users wish to exclude or isolate refinancing operations that replaced or restructured earlier loans from Chinese state-owned creditors, they can use the Refinances_Chinese_Official_Debt field to do so.
Investment_Project_Loan	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record is classifiable as an Investment Project Loan (IPL), which is a loan that is provided to finance the provision of goods, works, or services to support a public or private investment project. The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record is classifiable as an IPL.
M_A	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record is classifiable as a Mergers and Acquisitions (M&A) Loan, which is a loan that is issued to a borrower to facilitate its acquisition of an equity stake in a company and/or to facilitate the consolidation of multiple companies (i.e., a merger). The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record is classifiable as a M&A Loan.
Working_Capital	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record is classifiable as a Working Capital Loan, which is a loan that provides funds for a borrower's day-to-day operations but not for making capital investments or facilitating the acquisition of long-term assets. The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record is classifiable as a Working Capital Loan.
EPCF	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record involves an Engineering, Procurement and Construction Plus Finance (EPC+F or EPCF) Agreement arrangement. In a typical EPC+F arrangement, a project owner in the host country has selected a Chinese company as its engineering, procurement, and construction (EPC) contractor, and a Chinese bank issues a loan to that EPC contractor but with a sovereign guarantee from the host government. The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record involves an EPC+F arrangement.

Lease	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record captures a lease agreement. A lease is a contractual arrangement calling for the lessee (user) to pay the lessor (owner) for use of an asset. The lessor is the legal owner of the asset, while the lessee obtains the right to use the asset in return for regular rental payments. Under a capital lease (a financial arrangement where the lessee/borrower uses an asset and pays regular installments plus interest to the lender/lessor), rental payments are usually classified as interest and obligation payments, similarly to a mortgage (with the interest calculated each rental period on the outstanding obligation balance). The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record captures a lease agreement.
FXSL	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record captures a borrowing under a Foreign Currency Swap Line (FXSL). An FXSL agreement is an agreement between the central banks of two countries to exchange cash flows in different currencies at predetermined rates over a specified period of time. Central banks participate in these agreements to (a) facilitate bilateral trade settlements using their national currencies (rather than relying upon a third-party currency such as the U.S. dollar), (b) manage demands from their local banks, and (c) provide liquidity to support financial market stability. The party that draws down on the swap line becomes the borrower and the other party becomes lender. During the term of the swap, the party that draws down on the swap line makes either fixed or floating interest payments on the principal amount. If both parties draw down on the swap line, then both parties exchange fixed or floating interest payments on the principal amounts. The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record captures a FXSL borrowing.
BOP	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record captures a Balance of Payments (BoP) Loan. BoP Loans—including Liquidity Support Facilities (LSFs) and Foreign Currency Deposit Loans—are typically provided to a central bank or finance ministry. Under these types of borrowing arrangements, the creditor explicitly authorizes the borrower to use the proceeds of the loan to (a) shore up foreign exchange reserves, (b) repay existing debts, and/or (c) finance general budgetary expenditures. The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record captures a BoP Loan.
CC_IRS	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record captures a Cross-Currency Interest Rate Swap. A cross-currency interest rate swap is an off-balance sheet way of hedging against interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk. In a typical cross-currency interest rate swap agreement, both parties to the transaction are simultaneously lending to each other. That is to say, each party is both a lender and a borrower. The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record captures a Cross-Currency Interest Rate Swap.

RCF	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record involves a Revolving Credit Facility (RCF) arrangement. In a typical RCF arrangement, the lender commits funding up to a certain level, but unlike a "term loan" (that is repaid in regular payments over a set period of time), the borrower can draw down, repay, and redraw on an irregular/as-needed basis. It provides liquidity for day-to-day operations, and the borrower is charged an annual commitment fee on unused amounts (a "facility fee"). The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record involves a RCF arrangement.
GCL	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record is classifiable as a Government Concessional Loan (GCL), which is an RMB-denominated loan that the Export-Import Bank of China (China Eximbank) issues to government institutions on below-market terms (typically 20-year maturities, 5-year grace periods, and 2% interest rates) to facilitate their acquisition of goods/services from a Chinese supplier. The proceeds of a GCL can be used by government borrowing institutions to finance up to 100% of the total cost of a commercial contract with a Chinese supplier. The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record is classifiable as a GCL.
PBC	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record is classifiable as a Preferential (Export) Buyer's Credit (PBC), which is a USD-denominated or EUR-denominated loan that the Export-Import Bank of China (China Eximbank) issues to government institutions to facilitate their acquisition of goods/services from a Chinese supplier. The borrowing terms of these loans vary, but they are offered with fixed rather than floating (market) interest rates (such as LIBOR or EURIBOR), which are usually more generous than prevailing market rates. China Eximbank has a policy of allowing borrowers to use PBC proceeds to finance 85% of the total cost of a commercial contract with a Chinese supplier. China Eximbank usually requires that the remaining 15% of the commercial contract cost be financed with "counterpart funding" from the borrowing institution. The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record is classifiable as a PBC.
PxF_or_Commodity_Pre payment	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record involves a Pre-Export Financing (PxF) or Commodity Prepayment Financing arrangement, which is an arrangement in which a commodity (e.g., oil) producer gets up-front cash from a customer in return for a promise to repay the customer with that commodity (possibly at a discount) in the future. PxF funds may be advanced by a lender or syndicate of lenders to a commodity producer to assist the company in meeting either its working capital needs (e.g., to cover the purchase of raw materials and costs associated with processing, storage and transport) or its capital investment needs (e.g., investment in plant and machinery and other elements of infrastructure). The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record involves a PxF or Commodity Prepayment Financing arrangement.

Interbank_Loan	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record is classifiable as an Inter-Bank Loan, which is a loan issued by one bank (lender) to another bank (borrower). All inter-bank loans are by nature on-lending arrangements, and are captured as such in the 'Onlending' field. The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record is classifiable as an Inter-Bank Loan.
Overseas_Project_Contracting_Loan	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record is classifiable as an Overseas Project Contracting Loan, which is a loan issued by the Export-Import Bank of China (China Eximbank) to a Chinese company to help it finance an overseas project contract. This loan can be denominated in USD or RMB. Per China Eximbank policy, the contract cost that is financed with the loan should not be lower than 1 million USD, and goods and services exported from China under the contract should not be lower than 15% of contract cost. The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record is classifiable as an Overseas Project Contracting Loan.
DPA	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record involves a Deferred Payment Agreement (DPA) arrangement. In a typical DPA arrangement, the Chinese company that the project owner in the host country has selected as its engineering, procurement, and construction (EPC) contractor is also a lender to the project owner. The Chinese company assigns receivables under its EPC contract with the project owner to one or more Chinese banks. Upon assignment of receivables, the Chinese bank or banks will release funds to the Chinese company so it can discharge its obligations under the DPA as a lender. The field is set to "Yes" if the loan record involves a DPA arrangement.
Shareholder_Loan	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan is a shareholder loan. A shareholder loan is a loan made by a shareholder to a company in which it owns a share. This includes companies in which the shareholder is a direct owner, as well as companies in which it is an indirect owner. It also includes loans where the lender of record and the direct receiving agency are both subsidiaries of a common shareholder.

Exploration_Development_Carry	<p>This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan is a debt obligation arising from an exploration/development carry agreement. In the context of oil and gas exploration/development, a “carry” agreement is a financial arrangement where one party agrees to finance the exploration or development costs for a project, while another party receives an interest in the project’s future profits without initially contributing to the costs. Carry agreements are often incorporated into Joint Development Agreements (JDAs), which outline the terms of cooperation between parties in an oil and gas project. If one shareholder in a joint venture lacks the financial capacity to make its required equity contribution, it can borrow this amount from one or more shareholders in the same joint venture. This borrowing is known as “carry” because the equity contributions of one joint venture partner are being funded—or “carried”—by another. Such debts are repaid with the joint venture’s future project profits or dividends. Exploration/development carry is also known as “equity debt” because one shareholder is providing a loan (cash advance) to another shareholder to help it meet its required equity contributions. All exploration/development carry borrowings should be automatically coded as shareholder loans, although not all shareholder loans are exploration/development carry borrowings.</p>
Repurchase_Transaction	<p>This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan is a repurchase transaction. A repurchase agreement is a transaction in which the borrower temporarily lends a security to the creditor for cash with an agreement to buy it back in the future at a predetermined price. Ownership of the security does not change hands in a repurchase transaction. For this reason, repurchase agreements are treated as collateralized loans. All repurchase transactions should be automatically coded as BOP borrowings and Rescue loans, although not all BOP and Rescue loans are repurchase transactions. For more information, see Rivetti, D. 2021. Debt Transparency in Developing Economies. Washington DC: World Bank Group.</p>
Project_Finance	<p>This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan record involves a Non-Recourse or Limited-Recourse Project Finance transaction. When a project is financed with a limited-recourse or non-recourse structure, the loan that is used to finance the acquisition, construction, and/or maintenance of an asset—such as a toll road, a seaport, or an electricity grid—is exclusively repaid with the cash flow generated by the asset (e.g., toll revenue, container fees, or electricity sales), and the creditor either has no claim (“recourse”) or a limited claim to any other assets as a basis for recovering the debt. In a standard, limited-recourse or non-recourse project finance transaction, a creditor lends to an independent legal entity that is established for the express purpose of developing, owning, and operating a specific project. This entity is often called a special purpose vehicle (SPV) because it is only allowed to engage in activities that relate to a specific purpose (project), and it is legally prohibited from incurring debts or obligations that are not related to that purpose (project). The field is set to</p>

	"Yes" if the loan record involves a Non-Recourse or Limited-Recourse Project Finance transaction.
FDI_Loan	For loan records, this field provides a marker of whether the financing supports a cross-border investment activity. This field is set to "Yes" if any of the following loan type fields are set to "Yes": (1) the M&A field; (2) the Project_Finance field; (3) the Shareholder_Loan field; or (4) the Exploration_Development_Carry field. In cases where the Working_Capital field is set to "Yes" when the Project_Finance field is also set to "Yes", the FDI_Loan field is empty.
FDI_Type	In cases where the FDI_Loan field is set to "Yes," this field indicates the type of cross-border investment activity that the financing supports by way of two categories: Greenfield or Brownfield. It is set to "Greenfield" in cases where the financing supports the creation of new productive capacity—such as the construction of new physical infrastructure. It is set to "Brownfield" in cases where the financing supports the acquisition, expansion, or rehabilitation of existing assets or enterprises. It is also set to "Brownfield" for all loans that have the M&A field set to "Yes," indicating that the loan supported a merger or acquisition. It is set to "Greenfield" for all loans that have the Project_Finance field set to "Yes," except those that also have the M&A field set to "Yes," in which case the loan is assigned to the "Brownfield" category. For loans where either the Exploration_Development_Carry or Shareholder_Loan field is set to "Yes," AidData reviews each record and assigns it to the appropriate category based on the primary purpose of the cross-border investment activity that the financing supported.
Involving_Multilateral	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan involves a multilateral (inter-governmental) organization in one or more of the following capacities: as (a) a loan administrator (such as the Africa Growing Together Fund or the China Co-Financing Fund for Latin America and Caribbean), (b) a co-financier (through a syndicated loan, club loan, or parallel co-financing arrangement), (c) an insurer (such as the World Bank Group's Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency), and/or (d) a financial or technical adviser. The field is set to "Yes" if the record involves a multilateral organization.
Short_Term	This field provides a marker of whether it is known that the loan is classifiable as a short-term loan. The field is automatically set to "Yes" if the loan's de jure maturity is 1 year or less. Users should keep in mind that loans with de jure maturities of 1 year or less may be "rolled over" or otherwise rescheduled, resulting in longer de facto maturities.
Level_of_Public_Liability	This field captures the extent to which the host government may eventually be liable for debt repayment on a given liability. It is only populated when the Flow_Type field is set to "Loan" or "Debt rescheduling." Each record with one of those flow types has their Level_of_Public_Liability field assigned to one of six categories: "Central government debt," "Central government-guaranteed debt," "Other public sector debt," "Potential public

	<p>sector debt," "Private debt," or "Unallocable." The value in this field is hierarchically and automatically determined based on the following criteria:</p> <p>(1) The loan record is classified as "Central government debt" if it is an official sector loan to a central government institution in the host country, measured by whether there is at least one receiving agency (direct or indirect) from the host country classified as a government agency;</p> <p>(2) If the loan record does not meet the first (1) criterion, it is classified as "Central government-guaranteed debt" if it is an official sector loan to any entity that benefits from a sovereign (central government) repayment guarantee, as determined in the 'Guarantor' and the Guarantor_Agency_Type fields;</p> <p>(3) If the loan record does not meet the first (1) or second (2) criteria, it is classified as "Other public sector debt" if (a) it is an official sector loan to a state-owned entity (such as a state-owned bank or a state-owned enterprise) in the host country that does not benefit from a sovereign (central government) repayment guarantee; (b) it is an official sector loan to a private entity or state-owned entity in the host country that is backed by a repayment guarantee from a state-owned entity other than the central government in the host country (such as a state-owned bank, or a state-owned enterprise) as determined in the 'Guarantor' and the Guarantor_Agency_Type fields; or (c) it is an official sector loan to a special purpose vehicle (SPV) or joint venture (JV) that is majority-owned (greater than 50%) by one or more public sector institutions (government agencies or state-owned companies) in the host country and that does not benefit from a sovereign (central government) repayment guarantee or a repayment guarantee from a state-owned entity other than the central government in the host country (such as a city/municipal government, a state-owned bank, or a state-owned enterprise), with the 'Borrower Ownership' tab of the CLG-Global 1.0 dataset used to determine the percentage of shares held by the direct receiving agency's ultimate parent owners and their respective organization types and countries of origin;</p> <p>(4) If the loan record does not meet the first (1), second (2), or third (3) criteria, it is classified as "Potential public sector debt" if it is an official sector loan to any entity, such as a private sector company or a JV/SPV, that is minority-owned by one or more public sector institutions in the host country, with the 'Borrower Ownership' tab of the CLG-Global 1.0 dataset used to determine the percentage of shares held by the direct receiving agency's ultimate parent owners and their respective organization types and countries of origin;</p> <p>(5) If the loan record does not meet the first (1), second (2), third (3), or fourth (4) criteria, it is classified as "Private debt" if (a) it is an official sector loan to at least one direct receiving agency legally incorporated in the host country, as recorded in the Direct_Receiving_Agencies_Incorporation field, or (b) at least one direct receiving agency has any amount (over 0%) of ownership by an ultimate parent owner legally incorporated in the host country, as determined using the information on a given direct receiving agency's ultimate parent</p>
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	<p>owners available from the 'Borrower Ownership' tab of the CLG-Global 1.0 dataset;</p> <p>(6) If the loan record does not meet the first (1), second (2), third (3), fourth (4), or fifth (5) criteria, then it is classified as "Unallocable".</p>
PPG_Debt_Status	<p>This field classifies each loan record according to whether it qualifies as public or publicly-guaranteed (PPG) debt, as defined by the World Bank's International Debt Statistics (IDS). A loan record is coded as "PPG Debt" if its Level_of_Public_Liability designation is "Central government debt," "Central government-guaranteed debt," or "Other public sector debt." A loan record is coded as "Non-PPG Debt" if its Level_of_Public_Liability designation is "Potential public sector debt," "Private debt," or "Unallocable."</p>
Contact_Name	<p>This field records the names of the people who were involved in the project/activity and/or the financial (or in-kind) transfer for the project/activity whenever this information is available.</p>
Contact_Position	<p>This field records the position titles of the people who were involved in the project/activity and/or the financial (or in-kind) transfer for the project/activity whenever this information is available.</p>
ODA_Eligible_Recipient	<p>This field designates whether the host country was eligible for ODA (based on income level and OECD DAC categorizations) in the year that the official commitment was issued. For projects/activities with a status designation of "Pipeline: Pledge," this field designates whether the host country was eligible for ODA (based on income level and OECD DAC categorizations) in the year that the informal pledge was issued. High-income countries (HICs), as categorized by the OECD DAC, by nature, are not ODA-eligible (or OOF-eligible).</p>
OECD_Income_Status_Host_Country	<p>This field provides the income status of the host country for each project/activity at the time that it secured a commitment (or pledge) according to the OECD's ODA Eligibility lists. A country must be classified as high-income for at least three years (according to World Bank designations) before that country is eligible to be removed from the ODA-eligible list of countries. This field records whether a country is low income (LIC), lower middle income (LMIC), upper middle income (UMIC), or high income (HIC). High-income countries are not eligible for ODA (or OOF) in the OECD's classification scheme.</p>

WB_Income_Group_Host_Country	<p>This field provides the income status of the host country for each project/activity at the time of the commitment (or pledge), according to the World Bank's income classification designation available at https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups. If the World Bank's designation was unavailable for a given country-year, AidData estimated the classification by collecting GNI per capita data estimates, comparing it against the thresholds for each World Bank income group, and assigning the closest match. In cases where GNI data or classifications were missing, common alternative sources included the ADB, IDB, and, France's CEROM (Comptes économiques rapides pour l'Outre-mer - Fast Economic Accounts for Overseas France) partnership.</p>
Location_Narrative	<p>This field provides a description of the locations of project activities. Whenever possible, AidData captures geographical information that makes it possible to identify (i) the precise physical boundaries and exact locations of buildings and facilities (e.g., schools, hospitals, stadiums, government buildings, power plants, and factories); (ii) the precise geographical scope of special economic zones, industrial parks, mining concessions, protected areas, and plots of land under cultivation; and (iii) the exact routes of linear infrastructure (e.g., roads, bridges, tunnels, railways, power lines, canals, and pipelines). Whenever possible, AidData also records OpenStreetMap and GoogleMaps URLs that capture the geographical locations and features of projects. An important caveat is that AidData is only able to provide precise details for the subset of projects in the dataset that have physical footprints (e.g., roads, railways, transmission lines) or involve activities at specific locations (e.g., medical teams stationed at a given hospital, equipment given to park rangers to patrol a protected area). Less precise location information may also be recorded for projects, such as the general area or administrative zone associated with a project.</p>
Chinese_Group_UBO	<p>This field provides a marker for all loan records of whether the direct receiving agency (borrowing institution) has an ultimate beneficial owner (UBO) with a nationality of China, Macau, or Hong Kong, as indicated in the Parent_Owner_Nationality field in the 'Borrower Ownership' tab of the CLG-Global 1.0 dataset for the corresponding AidData record. UBOs are parent owners that have, directly or indirectly, an aggregate of over 25% shareholding in the borrowing institution. This field is set to "Yes" for loan records if they meet the following criteria: (1) The direct receiving agency has at least one parent owner with a nationality of China, Macau, or Hong Kong; and (2) that parent owner has a large enough aggregate ownership stake in the direct receiving agency to be considered an UBO. Otherwise, this field is empty. In cases where there are multiple direct receiving agencies (borrowers), the Chinese_Group_UBO field is set to "Yes" if a Chinese group holds an aggregate of over 25% shareholding in at least one of the borrowing institutions. See the 'Borrower Ownership' tab of the CLG-Global 1.0 dataset</p>

	for the corresponding AidData record to see the names and categories of the relevant UBOs.
Chinese_Group_UBO_Count	For all loan records where the Chinese_Group_UBO field is set to “Yes,” this field provides the number of parent owners of the direct receiving agency (borrowing institution) that have greater than 25% aggregate shareholding (i.e., are considered ultimate beneficial owners) and have a nationality of China, Macau, or Hong Kong. In cases where there are multiple direct receiving agencies (borrowers), the Chinese_Group_UBO_Count field provides the number of parent owners that have greater than 25% shareholding in any one of the borrowing institutions and have a nationality of China, Macau, or Hong Kong. See the 'Borrower Ownership' tab of the CLG-Global 1.0 dataset for the corresponding AidData record to see the specific names and categories of the relevant UBOs.
Chinese_Group_UBO_Type	For all loan records where the Chinese_Group_UBO field is set to “Yes,” this field captures a simplified measure of the type of Chinese group that has greater than 25% aggregate shareholding (i.e., is considered an ultimate beneficial owner) of the direct receiving agency (borrowing institution). Each Chinese UBO is assigned to one of four types (channels): Public Sector, Private Sector, Multilateral, or NGO/CSO/Foundation. These types are derived from the eleven categories used for each organization in the dataset, with the following assignment allocation: Government Agency (Public Sector), State-Owned Bank (Public Sector), State-Owned Policy Bank (Public Sector), State-Owned Commercial Bank (Public Sector), State-Owned Company (Public Sector), State-Owned Fund (Public Sector), Intergovernmental Organization (Multilateral), Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture (Private Sector), Private Sector (Private Sector), NGO/CSO/Foundation (NGO/CSO/Foundation), or Miscellaneous Agency Type (Private Sector). If there are multiple Chinese UBOs, and all of them belong to the same type category, then the field will show that respective type. If there are multiple Chinese UBOs, and they belong to different type categories, then the entries with the respective types are pipe-delimited. See the 'Borrower Ownership' tab of the CLG-Global 1.0 dataset for the respective record to see the specific names and categories for the relevant UBOs.

Host_Country_UBO	<p>This field provides a marker for all loan records of whether the direct receiving agency (borrowing institution) has an ultimate beneficial owner (UBO) with a nationality that matches the Country_of_Activity, as indicated in the Parent_Owner_Nationality field in the 'Borrower Ownership' tab of the CLG-Global 1.0 dataset for the corresponding AidData record. UBOs are parent owners that have, directly or indirectly, an aggregate of over 25% shareholding in the borrowing institution. This field is set to "Yes" for loan records if they meet the following criteria: (1) The direct receiving agency has at least one parent owner with a nationality that matches the Country_of_Activity; and (2) that parent owner has a large enough aggregate ownership stake in the direct receiving agency to be considered an UBO. Otherwise, this field is empty. In cases where there are multiple direct receiving agencies (borrowers), the Host_Country_UBO field is set to "Yes" if a host country entity holds an aggregate of over 25% shareholding in at least one of the borrowing institutions. See the 'Borrower Ownership' tab of the CLG-Global 1.0 dataset for the corresponding AidData record to see the names and categories of the relevant UBOs.</p>
Host_Country_UBO_Count	<p>For all loan records where the Host_Country_UBO field is set to "Yes," this field provides the number of parent owners of the direct receiving agency (borrowing institution) that have greater than 25% aggregate shareholding (i.e., are considered ultimate beneficial owners) and have a nationality of that matches the Country_of_Activity. In cases where there are multiple direct receiving agencies (borrowers), the Host_Country_UBO_Count field provides the number of parent owners that have greater than 25% shareholding in any one of the borrowing institutions and have a nationality that matches the Country_of_Activity. See the 'Borrower Ownership' tab of the CLG-Global 1.0 dataset for the corresponding AidData record to see the specific names and categories of the relevant UBOs.</p>

Host_Country_UBO_Type	<p>For all loan records where the Host_Country_UBO field is set to “Yes,” this field captures a simplified measure of the type of host country entity that has greater than 25% aggregate shareholding (i.e., is considered an ultimate beneficial owner) of the direct receiving agency (borrowing institution). Each host country UBO is assigned to one of four types (channels): Public Sector, Private Sector, Multilateral, or NGO/CSO/Foundation. These types are derived from the eleven categories used for each organization in the dataset, with the following assignment allocation: Government Agency (Public Sector), State-Owned Bank (Public Sector), State-Owned Policy Bank (Public Sector), State-Owned Commercial Bank (Public Sector), State-Owned Company (Public Sector), State-Owned Fund (Public Sector), Intergovernmental Organization (Multilateral), Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture (Private Sector), Private Sector (Private Sector), NGO/CSO/Foundation (NGO/CSO/Foundation), or Miscellaneous Agency Type (Private Sector). If there are multiple host country UBOs, and all of them belong to the same type category, then the field identifies that respective type. If there are multiple host country UBOs, and they belong to different type categories, then the entries with the respective types are pipe-delimited. See the 'Borrower Ownership' tab of the CLG-Global 1.0 dataset for the respective record to see the specific names and categories for the relevant UBOs.</p>
Credit_Enhancement_from_DRA_Related_Org	<p>This field provides a marker of whether a credit enhancement was provided by an organization related to the direct receiving agency(s) (borrowing institution). It is set to “Yes” for loan records if (1) one or more of the accountable agencies in the Guarantor, Insurance_Provider, Collateral_Provider, or Security_or_Collateral_Agent fields for the relevant AidData record are present in the ownership tree of the direct receiving agency at any level (including the base organization, i.e., the direct receiving agency itself); (2) or if the Direct Receiving Agency(s) of the relevant AidData record is an owner of one or more of the accountable agencies (i.e. if the direct receiving agency is in the ownership tree of one or more of the accountable agencies); or (3) if one or more of the accountable agencies is in the ownership tree of one of the parent owners of the Direct Receiving Agency(s). If the record does not meet at least one of these three conditions, the field is empty.</p>

Related_Credit_Enhancement_Provider	<p>This field captures the name(s) of the organization(s) that provided or supported the provision of a credit enhancement for cases in which the Credit_Enhancement_from_DRA_Related_Org field is set to "Yes." The Credit_Enhancement_from_DRA_Related_Org field is set to "Yes" for a given loan record if at least one of the following three conditions is met: (1) one or more of the accountable agencies in the Guarantor, Insurance_Provider, Collateral_Provider, or Security_or_Collateral_Agent fields for the relevant AidData record are present in the ownership tree of the direct receiving agency at any level (including the base organization, i.e., the direct receiving agency itself); (2) or if the Direct Receiving Agency(s) of the relevant AidData record is an owner of one or more of the accountable agencies (i.e. if the direct receiving agency is in the ownership tree of one or more of the accountable agencies); or (3) if one or more of the accountable agencies is in the ownership tree of one of the parent owners of the Direct Receiving Agency(s). If multiple organizations meeting this criteria supported the provision of a credit enhancement, the entries denoting their names are pipe-delimited.</p>
Related_Credit_Enhancement_Provider_Org_Type	<p>This field captures the organization type of each entity recorded in the Related_Credit_Enhancement_Provider field. Each credit enhancement provider is assigned to one of eleven categories (types): Government Agency, State-Owned Bank, State-Owned Policy Bank, State-Owned Commercial Bank, State-Owned Company, State-Owned Fund, Intergovernmental Organization, Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture, Private Sector, NGO/CSO/Foundation, or Miscellaneous Agency Type. Some entities that served as the Related_Credit_Enhancement_Provider changed their type over the years covered in the dataset. The Related_Credit_Enhancement_Provider_Org_Type field captures the entity's type at the time of the financial or in-kind transfer, as recorded in the Commitment_Date field. If multiple organizations are identified, the entries in this field are pipe-delimited.</p>
Related_Credit_Enhancement_Provider_Origin	<p>This field captures the origin of each organization recorded in the Related_Credit_Enhancement_Provider field. Each organization is assigned to one of three categories related to its country of origin: China (People's Republic of), Host Country, or Other. If multiple organizations are identified, the entries in this field are pipe-delimited.</p>

Related_Credit_Enhancement_Provider_Relation_to_DRA	This field captures how each organization recorded in the Related_Credit_Enhancement_Provider field is related to the direct receiving agency through the ownership structure. It assumes one of five values: (1) "Direct Receiving Agency" if the direct receiving agency itself is acting as the Related_Credit_Enhancement_Provider, (2) "Parent Owner" if the organization is a top-level ultimate parent owner of the direct receiving agency, (3) "Intermediate Owner" if the organization owns a direct or indirect stake in the direct receiving agency, but is not the final, top-level parent owner, (4) "DRA Subsidiary" if the organization is owned by the direct receiving agency, or (5) "Other Related Org" if the organization is owned by one of the ultimate parent owners of the direct receiving agency. If multiple organizations are identified, the entries in this field are pipe-delimited.
Related_Credit_Enhancement_Type	This field captures the type of credit enhancement provided by the organization identified in the Related_Credit_Enhancement_Provider field. It assumes one of three values: (1) Guarantee, where a third party promises repayment if the borrower defaults; (2) Collateral, where specific assets are pledged or secured through a collateral issuer or security agent; or (3) Insurance, where a policy protects the lender against credit risk. If multiple organizations are identified and/or the same organization provides multiple types of credit enhancements, their credit enhancement types are recorded as pipe-delimited entries.
Domestic_Ownership_Requirement	This field provides a marker of whether there was a requirement for domestic ownership at the mining site at the time of the loan event commitment, as identified in the Mining_Site and Commitment_Date fields. It is set to "Yes" when there is a contractual or statutory requirement for the mine to be partially owned by the host government, a host country state-owned enterprise, or other private sector domestic institutions. This field is only populated in cases where the Mining_Site field identifies the name of a specific mining site (i.e., it is not set to "Unallocable") and the Recommended_for_Aggregates field is set to "Yes." It is not populated for debt rescheduling records. In cases where no evidence was identified regarding a domestic ownership requirement at the mining site at the time of the loan event commitment, this field is left blank.
Domestic_Ownership_Requirement_Percentage	In cases where the Domestic_Ownership_Requirement field is set to "Yes," this field provides the percentage requirement for domestic ownership at the mining site at the time of the loan event commitment. This field provides additional clarifying information in addition to the percentage as needed.

Domesti_Ownership_Description	<p>This field provides a description of the extent and nature of domestic ownership at the mining site at the time of the loan event commitment, as identified in the Mining_Site and Commitment_Date fields. It includes details regarding any equity held by the central government, state-owned enterprises, local governments, or private sector domestic institutions. It notes whether the ownership is mandated by law, negotiated contractually, or acquired voluntarily; along with any special conditions (e.g., carried interest, free equity, or ownership without operational control). Whenever relevant, this field notes any changes in domestic ownership over time at the mining site following the loan event commitment. This field is only populated in cases where the Mining_Site field identifies the name of a specific mining site (i.e., it is not set to "Unallocable") and the Recommended_for_Aggregates field is set to "Yes." It is not populated for debt rescheduling records. In cases where no evidence was identified regarding domestic ownership at the mining site, this field is left blank.</p>
Dividend	<p>This field provides a marker of whether shareholders from the host country receive dividend payments from the project company at the mining site that was supported by the loan event, as identified in the Mining_Site field. It is set to "Yes" in cases where the host government, a state-owned enterprise, or other private sector domestic shareholders receive dividend payments from the project company, reflecting equity participation that increases the domestic share of project returns. This field is only populated in cases where the Mining_Site field identifies the name of a specific mining site (i.e., it is not set to "Unallocable") and the Recommended_for_Aggregates field is set to "Yes." It is not populated for debt rescheduling records. In cases where no evidence was identified regarding dividends paid to domestic shareholders at the mining site, this field is left blank.</p>
Dividend_Value	<p>In cases where the Dividend field is set to "Yes," this field captures the value of the dividends (expressed as an amount) paid to domestic shareholders throughout the life of the mine. In some cases, it is known that shareholders from the host country received dividend payments from the project company at the mining site, but the value of the dividend is unknown or cannot be displayed as a single value. In such cases, this field is left blank, and additional information is provided in the Dividend_Description field.</p>
Dividend_Description	<p>In cases where the Dividend field is set to "Yes," this field provides a description of how the dividend payments from the mining site project company to host country shareholders are structured at the time of the loan event commitment. It identifies which domestic shareholders receive the dividend payments and the terms under which they are received. It includes information regarding whether the dividends are proportional to equity, guaranteed, subject to profit thresholds, or conditional on project performance. Whenever relevant, this field notes any changes regarding dividend payments to host country institutions over time at the mining site following the loan event commitment.</p>

Offtake_Agreement_with_Host_Government	This field provides a marker of whether the host country government has an offtake agreement signed with the mining site project company either at the time of or following Chinese official financial commitments. It is set to "Yes" when there is evidence of an offtake agreement with the host country government; otherwise, this field is left blank.
Offtake_Agreement_with_Host_Government_Description	In cases where the Offtake_Agreement_with_Host_Government field is set to "Yes," this field provides a description of the terms of the offtake agreement that was signed between the host country government and the mining site project company. It includes details such as the rates at which the mineral is sold and the duration of the offtake agreement. Whenever relevant, this field notes any changes regarding offtake agreements signed with the host country government over time at the mining site following the loan event commitment. In cases where the Offtake_Agreement_with_Host_Government field is blank, this field includes any clarifying information identified regarding the history of offtake agreements signed with the mining site project company that indicate the lack of offtake entitlement to the host country government, or it is left blank if no evidence regarding offtake agreements was identified.
Infrastructure_Development_Description	This field provides a description of how the mining site project results in new or upgraded infrastructure (e.g., roads, rail, ports, power, water systems, communications) that is at least partly available for public or multi-user use, not solely internal mine infrastructure. It includes details regarding the financing allocated for this infrastructure development throughout the life of the mine following Chinese official financing commitments. This field is only populated in cases where the Mining_Site field identifies the name of a specific mining site (i.e., it is not set to "Unallocable") and the Recommended_for_Aggregates field is set to "Yes." It is not populated for debt rescheduling records. In cases where no evidence was identified regarding this type of infrastructure development attributable to the mining site project, this field is left blank.

Profit_Sharing_Mechanism	<p>This field provides a marker of whether agreements for the mining site explicitly provide profit-sharing mechanisms through which the host country government or communities receive a share of net profits, beyond standard royalties or taxes, or whether there are statutory profit-sharing requirements that apply to the specific mining site. Examples of these profit-sharing mechanisms include the following: (1) Production sharing agreements, by which the production value after cost recovery is split between the state and the project company; (2) Windfall profit taxes or superprofit taxes, by which taxes or levies distribute excess profit to the state as an additional fiscal return whenever commodity prices exceed a specified threshold; (3) Community profit-sharing mechanisms, which allocate a portion of profits to communities through vehicles such as community development funds or revenue-sharing schemes with local governments or community associations; and (4) Agreements whereby companies are required to make additional payments to the host country government if the government share of profits falls below a specified threshold. This field is only populated in cases where the Mining_Site field identifies the name of a specific mining site (i.e., it is not set to "Unallocable") and the Recommended_for_Aggregates field is set to "Yes." It is not populated for debt rescheduling records. In cases where no evidence was identified regarding profit-sharing mechanisms beyond royalties or taxes, this field is left blank.</p>
Profit_Sharing_Agreement_Type	<p>In cases where the Profit_Sharing_Mechanism field is set to "Yes," this field identifies the profit-sharing mechanism through which the host country government or communities receive a share of the net profits from the mining site, beyond standard royalties or taxes. Examples of these profit-sharing mechanisms include the following: (1) Production sharing agreements, by which the production value after cost recovery is split between the state and the project company; (2) Windfall profit taxes or superprofit taxes, by which taxes or levies distribute excess profit to the state as an additional fiscal return whenever commodity prices exceed a specified threshold; (3) Community profit-sharing mechanisms, which allocate a portion of profits to communities through vehicles such as community development funds or revenue-sharing schemes with local governments or community associations; and (4) Agreements whereby companies are required to make additional payments to the host country government if the government share of profits falls below a specified threshold.</p>

Profit_Sharing_Description	In cases where the Profit_Sharing_Mechanism field is set to "Yes," this field provides a description regarding how the profits are shared between the mining site project company and the host country government or communities. It provides a description of the profit-sharing mechanism used, as identified in the Profit_Sharing_Agreement field, including details regarding the terms and conditions of the agreement and who the beneficiaries are (e.g., host country central government, state-owned enterprise, local government, or communities). In cases where no profit-sharing agreement was in place but there are other special considerations regarding profit-sharing with the host country government or communities, this field provides a description of these considerations although the Profit_Sharing_Mechanism and Profit_Sharing_Agreement_Type columns are left blank.
Tax_Revenue_or_Royalties_Description	This field provides a description of the tax and royalty terms applied to the mining site project company, including the specific rates and payment types (e.g., royalties, corporate income tax, export duties). It identifies if there is any evidence that these terms are more or less beneficial to the host country compared to the national standard or industry norms, as well as controversies related to (non) payment. Whenever relevant, it identifies any favorable concessions, reduced rates, or unusually strong fiscal provisions that influence overall state revenue. This field is only populated in cases where the Mining_Site field identifies the name of a specific mining site (i.e., it is not set to "Unallocable") and the Recommended_for_Aggregates field is set to "Yes." It is not populated for debt rescheduling records. In cases where no evidence was identified regarding tax or royalty terms applied to the mining site project company, this field is left blank.
Corporate_Social_Responsibility_Output_Description	This field provides a description of the tangible corporate social responsibility (CSR) outputs, if any, that the mine developer produced throughout the life of the mine. These can include schools, health facilities, roads, water systems, community centres, or livelihood projects. This field is only populated in cases where the Mining_Site field identifies the name of a specific mining site (i.e., it is not set to "Unallocable") and the Recommended_for_Aggregates field is set to "Yes." It is not populated for debt rescheduling records. In cases where no evidence was identified regarding tangible CSR outputs, this field is left blank.
Requirement_for_Local_Procurement	This field provides a marker of whether the host country government's laws, mining code, contracts, or investment agreements include a mandatory requirement for the company to procure a certain share of goods or services from domestic suppliers. This field is set to "Yes" in cases where a local procurement requirement is in place for the mining site. This field is only populated in cases where the Mining_Site field identifies the name of a specific mining site (i.e., it is not set to "Unallocable") and the Recommended_for_Aggregates field is set to "Yes." It is not populated for debt rescheduling records. In cases where no evidence was identified regarding local procurement requirements, this field is left blank.

Evidence_of_Local_Procurement	This field provides a marker of whether there is evidence of procurement of goods and/or services from domestic firms to support the construction activities and/or operations at the mining site. This field is set to "Yes" in cases where there is evidence of local procurement at the mining site throughout the life of the mine since the start of Chinese official financial commitments. This field is only populated in cases where the Mining_Site field identifies the name of a specific mining site (i.e., it is not set to "Unallocable") and the Recommended_for_Aggregates field is set to "Yes." It is not populated for debt rescheduling records. In cases where no evidence was identified regarding local procurement at the mining site, this field is left blank.
Local_Procurement_Value_or_Percentage	In cases where either the Requirement_for_Local_Procurement or the Evidence_of_Local_Procurement field is set to "Yes," this field provides a description of the percentage of local procurement or total value of goods/services that evidence indicates has occurred in actuality at the mining site, whenever known. In cases where there is a legal/contractual obligation for local procurement at the mining site, this field also provides details about the requirement whenever known. In cases where it is known that there is a requirement for local procurement or there is evidence that local procurement occurred at the mining site, but the specific details regarding the total percentage or value of local procurement is not specified, this is indicated in the Local_Procurement_Value_or_Percentage field and the Requirement_for_Local_Procurement and/or Evidence_of_Local_Procurement field is set to "Yes." In cases where it is unknown whether there was a requirement for local procurement and where no evidence was identified regarding local procurement at the mining site, this field is left blank.
Requirement_for_Local_Employment	This field provides a marker of whether the mining site project company is subject to legal or contractual requirements to hire a minimum percentage of national workers from the host country, or to prioritize local employment. Requirements for local employment may include fixed quotas, phased localization plans, or mandated training programs to increase local hiring. This field is set to "Yes" in cases where a local employment requirement is in place for the mining site. This field is only populated in cases where the Mining_Site field identifies the name of a specific mining site (i.e., it is not set to "Unallocable") and the Recommended_for_Aggregates field is set to "Yes." It is not populated for debt rescheduling records. In cases where no evidence was identified regarding local employment requirements, this field is left blank.

Evidence_of_Local_Employment	<p>This field provides a marker of whether there is evidence of employment of national workers from the host country to support the construction activities and/or operations at the mining site. This field is set to "Yes" in cases where there is evidence of local employment at the mining site throughout the life of the mine since the start of Chinese official financial commitments. This field is independent of the Requirement_for_Local_Employment field and can be marked "Yes" even if the Requirement_for_Local_Employment field is blank. This field is only populated in cases where the Mining_Site field identifies the name of a specific mining site (i.e., it is not set to "Unallocable") and the Recommended_for_Aggregates field is set to "Yes." It is not populated for debt rescheduling records. In cases where no evidence was identified regarding local employment at the mining site, this field is left blank.</p>
Local_Employment_Value_or_Percentage	<p>In cases where either the Requirement_for_Local_Employment or the Evidence_of_Local_Employment field is set to "Yes," this field provides the percentage of local procurement that evidence indicates has occurred in actuality at the mining site, whenever known. In cases where there is a legal/contractual obligation for local employment at the mining site, this field also provides details about that requirement whenever known. As needed, this field includes additional clarifying information regarding the percentage whenever there are special considerations regarding the available local employment information, including changes to the local employment over time. In cases where it is known that there is a requirement for local employment or there is evidence that local employment occurred at the mining site, but the specific details regarding the percentage of local employment is not specified, this is indicated in the Local_Employment_Value_or_Percentage field and the Requirement_for_Local_Employment and/or Evidence_of_Local_Employment field is set to "Yes." In cases where it is unknown whether there was a requirement for local employment and where no evidence was identified regarding local employment at the mining site, this field is left blank.</p>
Workforce_Development	<p>This field provides a marker of whether the mining site project company invests in workforce development initiatives in the host country, such as training centers, apprenticeships, or structured skills development programs that build local human capital. This field is set to "Yes" in cases where there is evidence that the mining site project company invested in workforce development initiatives throughout the life of the mine since the start of Chinese official financial commitments. This field is only populated in cases where the Mining_Site field identifies the name of a specific mining site (i.e., it is not set to "Unallocable") and the Recommended_for_Aggregates field is set to "Yes." It is not populated for debt rescheduling records. In cases where no evidence was identified regarding investment in workforce development initiatives, this field is left blank.</p>

Workforce_Development_Description	In cases where the Workforce_Development field is set to "Yes," this field provides a description of the types of workforce development initiatives that the mining site project company has implemented. This may include training centers, vocational programs, apprenticeships, or other structured workforce development initiatives for local or national workers in the host country. This field includes information regarding the type of training offered (e.g., technical, safety, managerial), whether the initiative is ongoing or one-time, and whether there are any requirements tied to localization or skills transfer.
Rehabilitation_and_Post_Closure_Plan	This field provides a marker of whether there is evidence of a clearly defined mine closure and site rehabilitation plan for the mining site. This field is set to "Yes" in cases where there is evidence of a mine closure and site rehabilitation plan for the mining site. This field is only populated in cases where the Mining_Site field identifies the name of a specific mining site (i.e., it is not set to "Unallocable") and the Recommended_for_Aggregates field is set to "Yes." It is not populated for debt rescheduling records. In cases where no evidence was identified regarding a mine closure and site rehabilitation plan at the mining site, this field is left blank.
Rehabilitation_and_Post_Closure_Plan_Description	In cases where either the Rehabilitation_and_Post_Closure_Plan field is set to "Yes," this field provides a description of the mine closure and site rehabilitation plan at the mining site, including details such as commitments for environmental restoration, land reclamation, and long-term monitoring, whenever known. In cases where no evidence was identified regarding a post-closure plan at the mining site, this field provides details regarding other special considerations regarding mine closure at the site, such as national legal requirements, although the Rehabilitation_and_Post_Closure_Plan field is left blank.
Export_Bans_by_Host_Country	This field provides a marker of whether there is evidence that, at the time of the loan event commitment, the host country had an export ban or export restriction on the mineral or minerals extracted at the mining site, including bans on the export of raw ore, semi-processed minerals, or all exports. It is set to "Yes" in cases where an export ban on the mineral or minerals extracted from the mining site was in place at the time of the loan event commitment. This field is only populated in cases where the Mining_Site field identifies the name of a specific mining site (i.e., it is not set to "Unallocable") and the Recommended_for_Aggregates field is set to "Yes." It is not populated for debt rescheduling records. In cases where no evidence was identified regarding export bans on the mineral or minerals extracted from the mining site, this field is left blank.

Export_Bans_by_Host_Country_Description	In cases where the Export_Bans_by_Host_Country field is set to "Yes," this field provides a description of the export ban or restriction on the mineral or minerals extracted at the mining site that was in place at the time of the loan event commitment. In cases where no evidence was identified regarding an export ban or restriction on the mineral or minerals extracted at the mining site at the time of the loan event commitment, whenever relevant this field provides details regarding temporary export bans or restrictions during the lifecycle of the project or other special considerations regarding the export of the relevant mineral or minerals, although the Export_Bans_by_Host_Country field is left blank.
Environmental_and_Labor_Risk_Description	This field provides a description of documented environmental and labor-related risks associated with the mining site project. This includes evidence of negative impacts on air or water quality, instances of involuntary resettlement, land loss, restricted access experienced by individuals or communities as a result of mine expansion, reported labor abuses, and concerns around the mine's water use. This field is only populated in cases where the Mining_Site field identifies the name of a specific mining site (i.e., it is not set to "Unallocable") and the Recommended_for_Aggregates field is set to "Yes." It is not populated for debt rescheduling records. In cases where no documented environmental or labor-related risks were identified, this field is left blank.
Agreement_Renegotiation	This field provides a marker of whether there is evidence that contracts for the mining site that could confer benefits to the host country (such as profit sharing agreements, tax/royalty agreements, agreements related to project company shareholder structure, etc.) have been renegotiated due to allegations of unfair terms and conditions. This field is set to "Yes" in cases where there is evidence of contract renegotiations. This field is only populated in cases where the Mining_Site field identifies the name of a specific mining site (i.e., it is not set to "Unallocable") and the Recommended_for_Aggregates field is set to "Yes." It is not populated for debt rescheduling records. In cases where no evidence was identified regarding contract renegotiations, this field is left blank.
Agreement_Renegotiation_Description	In cases where the Agreement_Renegotiation field is set to "Yes," this field provides a description of the contracts that were renegotiated and the reported reasons for the renegotiation. In cases where there is no evidence that the contract has been renegotiated but there are other special considerations, such as planned upcoming contract renegotiation, this field provides a description of these other special considerations although the Agreement_Renegotiation field is left blank.

Government_Investment_in_Mine	This field provides a marker of whether there is evidence that the host country government or a host country state-owned enterprise has contributed financial resources to the mine, either through equity injections, loans from Chinese and/or non-Chinese creditors, infrastructure financing, or other state-supported inputs. This field is set to "Yes" if there is evidence that the host country government or a host country state-owned enterprise contributed financial resources to the mine. This field is only populated in cases where the Mining_Site field identifies the name of a specific mining site (i.e., it is not set to "Unallocable") and the Recommended_for_Aggregates field is set to "Yes." It is not populated for debt rescheduling records. In cases where no evidence was identified regarding the host country government or a host country state-owned enterprise contributing financial resources to the mine, this field is left blank.
Government_Investment_in_Mine_Amount	In cases where the Government_Investment_in_Mine field is set to "Yes," this field provides a numerical estimate of the host country government's or host country state-owned enterprise's investment in the mine, either as a percentage of project company ownership or as a monetary amount. In cases where the investment cannot be reliably quantified, this field provides a description of the known investment details.
Negotiated_Swap_with_Mine_Developer	This field provides a description of what the host country government or state-owned enterprise provides to the mining project—such as cash investments, infrastructure financing, sovereign guarantees, tax concessions, land, or regulatory advantages—and what it receives in return, including equity in the project company, offtake rights, marketing rights, infrastructure access, or preferential commercial terms. It identifies whether the arrangement constitutes a negotiated swap, meaning the two sides explicitly exchange one type of asset or concession for another (e.g., state-financed infrastructure in exchange for production rights, tax reductions in exchange for equity, or government guarantees in exchange for a share of output). This field is only populated in cases where the Mining_Site field identifies the name of a specific mining site (i.e., it is not set to "Unallocable") and the Recommended_for_Aggregates field is set to "Yes." It is not populated for debt rescheduling records. In cases where no evidence was identified regarding a negotiated swap at the mining site, this field is left blank.
Tax_Carveouts_or_Breaks	This field provides a marker of whether there is evidence that the mining site project benefits from tax holidays, royalty exemptions, or other special fiscal incentives that materially reduce the host country's expected revenue relative to standard regimes. This field is set to "Yes" whenever there is evidence of a tax carveout or tax break for the mining site project company. This field is only populated in cases where the Mining_Site field identifies the name of a specific mining site (i.e., it is not set to "Unallocable") and the Recommended_for_Aggregates field is set to "Yes." It is not populated for debt rescheduling records. In cases where no evidence was identified regarding a tax carveout or tax break for the mining site project company, this field is left blank.

Tax_Carveouts_or_Breaks_Description	In cases where the Tax_Carveouts_or_Breaks field is set to "Yes," this field provides a description regarding the special tax exemptions or incentives granted to the mining site project company, such as tax holidays, reduced royalty rates, or customs exemptions. It identifies whether these terms deviate from the standard fiscal regime. In cases where there is potentially a tax exemption or incentive available to the mining site project company, but it is unclear if the exemption was exercised, this field provides a description of the special considerations, although the Tax_Carveouts_or_Breaks field is left blank.
Concession_Agreement_Description	This field provides a description of the legal and operational model under which the mining project is granted and operated (e.g., BOO, BOT, BOOT, lease, joint venture, or service/management contract). It includes details regarding how ownership, control, and operational responsibilities are allocated between the investor and the host country government or state-owned enterprise, including rights over production, infrastructure, and revenue flows. This field is only populated in cases where the Mining_Site field identifies the name of a specific mining site (i.e., it is not set to "Unallocable") and the Recommended_for_Aggregates field is set to "Yes." It is not populated for debt rescheduling records. In cases where no evidence was identified regarding concession agreements with the mining site project company, this field is left blank.
Related_Collateral	This field provides a marker of whether the security package that supported the loan included as a source of collateral assets—or the future revenues from assets—that were acquired, constructed, expanded, or improved with the proceeds of the loan. This can include the mine financed with the loan, its assets, or future production/revenues. It is set to "Yes" whenever there is related collateral as part of the security package. This field is left blank if no such collateral requirement exists or is documented. This field is only populated in cases where the Mining_Site field identifies the name of a specific mining site (i.e., it is not set to "Unallocable") and the Recommended_for_Aggregates field is set to "Yes." It is not populated for debt rescheduling records. This approach is based on the Collateral Relationship variable described in the following publication: Gelpern, A., Haddad, O., Horn, S., Kintzinger, P., Parks, B. C., & C. Trebesch. (2025). How China Collateralizes. AidData Working Paper #136. Williamsburg, VA: AidData at William & Mary.
Related_Collateral_Description	In cases where the Related_Collateral field is set to "Yes," this field provides a description of the form of collateral that is related to the assets—or future revenue from assets—that were acquired, constructed, expanded, or improved with the proceeds of the loan.

Unrelated_Collateral	This field provides a marker of whether the security package that supported the loan included collateral that was not an asset—or future revenue from an asset—that was acquired, constructed, expanded, or improved from proceeds of the loan . It is set to "Yes" whenever there is collateralization of an unrelated asset or project revenue stream. This field is only populated in cases where the Mining_Site field identifies the name of a specific mining site (i.e., it is not set to "Unallocable") and the Recommended_for_Aggregates field is set to "Yes." It is not populated for debt rescheduling records. In cases where no evidence was identified regarding collateralization of unrelated assets or project revenue streams, this field is left blank. This approach is based on the Collateral Relationship variable described in the following publication: Gelpert, A., Haddad, O., Horn, S., Kintzinger, P., Parks, B. C., & C. Trebesch. (2025). How China Collateralizes. AidData Working Paper #136. Williamsburg, VA: AidData at William & Mary
Unrelated_Collateral_Description	In cases where the Unrelated_Collateral field is set to "Yes," this field provides a description of the form of collateral that is not an asset—or future revenue from an asset—acquired, constructed, expanded, or improved from proceeds of the loan .

3.3 - Organization Role Data View

This data view provides a catalog of all organizations—including financiers, co-financiers, recipients, and implementers—involved in grant- and loan-financed transition mineral projects. It is particularly useful for applications that involve social network analysis of the CFTM 1.0 dataset. Each row records the identity of the involved organization, the corresponding loan event (where applicable), and the nature of the role that the organization played in the loan event or the project/activity supported by the loan event (where applicable). If an organization played more than one role in a given loan event, then there are multiple rows with one organizational role per row. The definitions of all fields in this data view are provided in the following table:

Field Name	Description
Loan_Event_ID	This field provides the unique identification number that AidData has assigned to every loan event in the dataset. Additional details regarding the loan event are included in the Loan Level data view with the same Loan Event ID. In this Organization Role Level view, all organizations that contributed to the loan event are captured in separate rows. The loan event captures all financiers and financing details related to a single loan contract, including both bilateral and syndicated/club loans. In cases where the record involves the rescheduling of existing debt, rather than a new loan commitment, the loan event ID ends with "DR," and the flow type is set to "Debt Rescheduling" in the corresponding field. If the debt rescheduling is related to another loan event captured in the dataset, then the digits preceding "DR" correspond to the loan event ID of the restructured loan (e.g., loan event ID 3874DR captures the debt rescheduling of loan event ID 3874). If the same loan commitment

	<p>was subsequently restructured multiple times, the “DR” in the loan event ID of the debt rescheduling record is followed by a numeric value (e.g., loan events ID 6247DR1 and 6247DR2 capture two separate instances of debt restructuring associated with loan event ID 6247). There is only one record which involves grant, rather than loan, financing, in which case the final digit of the loan event ID is “G,” and the flow type is set to “Grant” in the corresponding field. There is only one record with the flow type set to “Vague TBD” because there was insufficient information to reliably categorize it as a loan or a grant, in which case the final digit of the loan event ID is “V.”</p>
Loan_Event_Tranche	<p>This field captures the specific loan tranche for the corresponding loan event whenever relevant. Each tranche of a syndicated loan is designated as a letter (e.g., A, B, C). If the tranche letter is known from the loan’s sources, then the assigned Loan_Event_Tranche matches the tranche letter indicated in sources. If the tranche letter is unknown, AidData assigns the Loan_Event_Tranche manually starting with A and proceeding chronologically with the letters of the alphabet. As such, tranche letters represented in Loan_Event_Tranche do not necessarily correspond to the seniority of a given tranche.</p>
Recommended_for_Aggregates	<p>This field identifies loan events that AidData recommends including in analysis that requires the aggregation of projects/activities supported by official financial (or in-kind) commitments from China, including analysis of monetary amounts and project/activity counts. It is useful for identifying formally approved, active, and completed Chinese officially financed projects/activities—and excluding all canceled projects/activities, suspended projects/activities, and projects/activities that never reached the formal approval (official commitment) stage. The field is set to “Yes” for all projects/activities with a status designation of Pipeline: Commitment, Implementation, and Completion, excluding lines of credit that evidence indicates were never partially or fully disbursed. It is set to “No” for all canceled projects/activities, suspended projects/activities, projects/activities that never reached the official commitment stage (i.e., those projects/activities with a status designation of Pipeline: Pledge, Suspended, and Cancelled), and lines of credit that evidence indicates were never partially or fully disbursed. Also, note that not all projects/activities with a Recommended_for_Aggregates value of “Yes” identify a financial transaction value (since some transactions are difficult to monetize, such as in-kind donations, technical assistance, scholarships, and training activities).</p>
Commitment_Year	<p>This field identifies the year in which the loan contract was signed.</p>
Organization_Name	<p>This field provides the organization name that contributed to the loan event.</p>
Organization_Type	<p>This field captures the type of organization involved in the loan event. Each organization is assigned to one of twelve categories: Government Agency, State-Owned Bank, State-Owned Policy Bank, State-Owned Commercial Bank, State-Owned Company, State-Owned Fund, Intergovernmental Organization, Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture, Private Sector, NGO/CSO/Foundation, Other, or No Organization Type Specified.</p>

Organization_Role	This field identifies the role of the organization in relation to the loan financing or project/activity implementation and ownership. Each organization is assigned to one of 12 categories: Funding Agency, Cofinancing Agency, Direct Receiving Agency, Indirect Receiving Agency, Guarantor, Insurance Provider, Collateral Provider, Security Agent/Collateral Agent, Implementing Agency, Operator/Owner, Investor, or Controlling Shareholder. If one organization has multiple roles on the same loan event, the organization will be recorded with each role in a separate row in the dataset.
Organization_Origin	This field captures the country from which the organization originates by way of three categories: China, Host Country, or Other.
Host_Country	This field identifies the country in which the project/activity financed by the loan event occurred.
Transition_Minerals	This field identifies the transition minerals associated with the activity record. This includes if the mineral is involved in any type of activity related to mining, processing, or commodity trading. This field records one or more of the 32 following minerals for each record, depending on the involved minerals: Arsenic, Boron, Cadmium, Chromium, Cobalt, Copper, Gallium, Germanium, Graphite, Hafnium, Indium, Iridium, Lead, Lithium, Magnesium, Manganese, Molybdenum, Nickel, Niobium, Platinum, Rare earth elements, Selenium, Silicon, Silver, Tantalum, Tellurium, Tin, Titanium, Tungsten, Vanadium, Zinc, Zirconium. If multiple minerals are associated with the activity record, then the entries are pipe-delimited. Records for which the flow type is set to "Debt rescheduling" are not assigned to a transition minerals category.
Amount_Constant_2023_USD	This field identifies the total value of the funder's contribution to the loan event in constant USD, 2023 prices, including Chinese official sector financiers and the Chinese private sector or non-Chinese creditors involved in syndicated lending arrangements alongside the Chinese official sector financiers.
Amount_Estimated	This marker designates whether AidData estimated the monetary amount that the Chinese official sector funding agency, Chinese private sector co-financing agency, or non-Chinese co-financing agency committed, as captured in the Amount_Constant_USD_2023 field. The field is set to "Yes" when the value in the Amount_Constant_USD_2023 field is estimated by AidData. There are a number of circumstances under which AidData estimates transaction (financial commitment) amounts. Examples include: (1) If the precise face value of a Preferential Buyer's Credit (PBC) or Buyer's Credit Loan (BCL) from China Eximbank is unknown, but the total cost of the commercial (EPC) contract is known, AidData assumes that the face value of the PBC/BCL is equivalent to 85% of the total commercial (EPC) contract cost; (2) If the face value of a syndicated loan (involving one or more official sector creditors from China) is known and the total number of participants in the loan syndicate is known, AidData assumes that each bank provided equal contributions to the syndicated loan; (3) If material is transferred in-kind and there is no credible reporting on the monetary value of the in-kind transfer, AidData calculates the monetary value of the in-kind materials by multiplying the number of units of donated material by the market value of those materials (in unit cost terms).

3.4 - Mineral Operation Ownership Data View

This data view identifies the fractional ownership (equity) stakes that organizations hold in transition mineral operations supported by official sector financial commitments from China. Each row captures a shareholder and their corresponding ownership (equity) stake in percentage terms, with a minimum threshold of a 1% ownership stake applied. The definitions of all fields in this data view are provided in the following table:

Field Name	Description
Investors_Ownership_ID	This field provides the unique identification number for the corresponding ownership data associated with the transition mineral activity. The ownership ID corresponds to the mining site ID for all mining sites. The ownership ID begins with "999" for records assigned to the "9999" (Unallocable) categories in the Mining_Site_ID field, in which case the ownership reflects the ownership of a processing facility, a commodity trading company that trades transition minerals, or the ownership of a mining/processing company with multiple operations that are not assigned to a specific mining site ID.
Mining_Site_ID	This field allocates a unique ID to each mining site. If the Mining_Site field is set to an "Unallocable" category, then this field will be set to "9999".
Mining_Site	This field identifies the name of the mine at which the reported mining activity occurred. If the activity did not occur at a specific mining site, then this field is set to Unallocable (Processing Activity), Unallocable (Multi-site), or Unallocable (Mineral Trade) depending on the primary purpose of the financed project/activity. This field is set to Unallocable (Processing Activity) if the loan event supported the construction, rehabilitation, or working capital requirements of one or more processing sites or facilities. In cases where this field is set to Unallocable (Processing Activity), the name(s) of the site(s) or facility(ies) are specified in the Processing_Site field. This field is set to Unallocable (Multi-site) if the loan event supported the acquisition, development, or working capital requirements of multiple specified mining sites, or if the loan event involved the provision of general support to a company that has operations at multiple mining sites. In cases where this field is set to Unallocable (Multi-site), a description of the mining sites that the loan event supported either directly or indirectly (via general company support) are described in the Multi_Site_Description field. This field is set to Unallocable (Mineral Trade) if the loan event supported a commodity trading company that trades transition minerals. Additional details regarding the mining activity are included in the Financial Contribution Level and Loan Event Level data views.
Loan_Event_IDs	This field provides the unique identification number(s) that AidData has assigned to the loan event(s) in the dataset which are connected to the corresponding ownership data presented in this data view. The identification number in this field includes the loan event tranche letter at the end of the loan event ID whenever a tranche letter has been assigned to the loan event, as recorded in the corresponding fields (Loan_Event_ID and Loan_Event_Trache) in the Loan Event Level data view (e.g., 153A corresponds to loan event ID 153 and tranche letter A). The detailed loan event data is recorded in the Loan Event Level data view.

Host_Country	This field records the name of the country in which the transition mineral activity occurred which is supported by the specified loan event(s), and which involves the recorded operator/owner and equity holder entities.
Operator_Owner	This field identifies the name of the organization which owns the rights to develop and extract minerals at the mining site at the time of the loan event. For records which are not allocated to a specific mining site (i.e., the Mining_Site_ID field is set to 9999), this field captures the name of the mining company—which operates multiple mining sites—in which an ownership stake was acquired or the name of the organization which conducts operations at the processing site. This field is set to “Not Applicable” for working capital loans that are not allocable to a specific mining site.
Operator_Owner_Organization_Type	This field captures the type of organization which owns the rights to develop and extract minerals at the mining site at the time of the loan event. Each organization is assigned to one of twelve categories: Government Agency, State-Owned Bank, State-Owned Policy Bank, State-Owned Commercial Bank, State-Owned Company, State-Owned Fund, Intergovernmental Organization, Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture, Private Sector, NGO/CSO/Foundation, Other, or No Organization Type Specified. For records which are not allocated to a specific mining site (i.e., the Mining_Site_ID field is set to 9999), this field captures the type of company—which operates multiple mining sites—in which an ownership stake was acquired or the type of organization which conducts operations at the processing or production site. This field is set to “Not Applicable” for working capital loans that are not allocable to a specific mining site.
Equity_Percentage	This field captures the percentage ownership share that the “Equity Holder” holds in the “Operator/Owner” entity, as recorded in the corresponding fields. Each shareholder is included in a separate row. For cases in which a working capital loan was provided to a mining/processing or commodity trading company that is not allocable to a specific mining site, this field is set to 100% and the name of the recipient company is recorded in the Equity_Holder field.
Equity_Holder	This field identifies the name(s) of the organization(s) that hold an ownership stake in the mining site, by way of their investment in the project, at the time of the loan event. A common scenario in which the equity holders may differ from the owner/operator is when a company or consortium of companies establishes a special purpose vehicle/joint venture company for the project implementation. For cases in which a working capital loan was provided to a mining/processing or commodity trading company that is not allocable to a specific mining site, the name of the recipient company is recorded in this field and the Equity_Percentage field is set to 100%.
Equity_Holder_Type	This field captures the type of organization or organizations that hold an ownership stake in the mining site, by way of their investment in the project, at the time of the loan event. Each organization is assigned to one of twelve categories: Government Agency, State-Owned Bank, State-Owned Policy Bank, State-Owned Commercial Bank, State-Owned Company, State-Owned Fund, Intergovernmental Organization, Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture, Private Sector, NGO/CSO/Foundation,

	Other, or No Organization Type Specified.
Equity_Holder_Origin	This field captures the country from which the equity holder originates.
Equity_Holder_Parent	This field captures the identity of the ultimate parent company of the equity holder. The purpose of this field is to enable analysis across the dataset by identifying the common parent companies that hold ownership stakes through subsidiary companies. In cases where the parent company requires a more granular breakdown of shareholders, the names of the significant shareholders are pipe-delimited in this field and details regarding the shareholding of the parent company are provided in the Ownership_Notes field.
Equity_Holder_Parent_Type	This field captures the type of organization that is the ultimate parent company of the equity holder. Each organization is assigned to one of twelve categories: Government Agency, State-Owned Bank, State-Owned Policy Bank, State-Owned Commercial Bank, State-Owned Company, State-Owned Fund, Intergovernmental Organization, Special Purpose Vehicle/Joint Venture, Private Sector, NGO/CSO/Foundation, Other, or No Organization Type Specified. If the names of multiple organizations are included in the Equity_Holder_Parent field, then the entries in this field denoting the type of organization are pipe-delimited.
Ownership_Notes	This field captures comments from AidData staff that provide clarification regarding shareholding information that is particularly complex. It includes details related to the assumptions and logic used to address categorization determinations.

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Appendix A - Country List

Host Country	Record Count (Financial Contribution View)	Chinese OF Commitments for Transition Minerals, 2000-2023 (US\$ millions, 2023 prices)
Peru	51	19,126
Democratic Republic of the Congo	36	14,922
Australia	54	8,921
Kazakhstan	29	7,980
Indonesia	59	7,632
Chile	14	4,393
Brazil	18	3,810
Russia	22	3,689
Canada	18	3,365
Botswana	2	2,000
Myanmar	3	1,971
Ecuador	7	1,952
South Africa	9	1,898
Zambia	20	1,789
Norway	2	1,784
Switzerland	29	1,547
Papua New Guinea	2	1,455
United Kingdom	10	1,369
United States	20	948
Singapore	24	838
Lao People's Democratic Republic	5	880

Serbia	4	737
France	1	694
Argentina	2	636
Zimbabwe	4	586
Colombia	3	440
Kyrgyz Republic	3	385
Eritrea	2	301
Uganda	1	251
Tajikistan	2	243
Germany	2	215
Poland	6	208
Luxembourg	5	154
Gabon	1	141
Dominican Republic	1	129
Pakistan	1	108
Mongolia	2	100
Korea	1	100
Viet Nam	2	100
Puerto Rico	3	93
Malaysia	5	58
Iran	1	49
Mexico	1	16
Cuba	1	
Venezuela	1	
Malawi	1	
Guyana	1	

Afghanistan	None identified	
Albania	None identified	
Algeria	None identified	
American Samoa	None identified	
Andorra	None identified	
Angola	None identified	
Antigua and Barbuda	None identified	
Armenia	None identified	
Aruba	None identified	
Austria	None identified	
Azerbaijan	None identified	
Bahamas	None identified	
Bahrain	None identified	
Bangladesh	None identified	
Barbados	None identified	
Belarus	None identified	
Belgium	None identified	
Belize	None identified	
Benin	None identified	
Bermuda	None identified	
Bhutan	None identified	
Bolivia	None identified	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	None identified	
British Virgin Islands	None identified	
Brunei Darussalam	None identified	
Bulgaria	None identified	

Burkina Faso	None identified	
Burundi	None identified	
Cabo Verde	None identified	
Cambodia	None identified	
Cameroon	None identified	
Cayman Islands	None identified	
Central African Republic	None identified	
Chad	None identified	
Jersey	None identified	
Guernsey	None identified	
Comoros	None identified	
Congo	None identified	
Cook Islands	None identified	
Costa Rica	None identified	
Cote D'Ivoire	None identified	
Croatia	None identified	
Curacao	None identified	
Cyprus	None identified	
Czech Republic	None identified	
Denmark	None identified	
Djibouti	None identified	
Dominica	None identified	
Egypt	None identified	
El Salvador	None identified	
Equatorial Guinea	None identified	
Estonia	None identified	

Ethiopia	None identified	
Faroe Islands	None identified	
Fiji	None identified	
Finland	None identified	
French Polynesia	None identified	
Gambia	None identified	
Georgia	None identified	
Ghana	None identified	
Gibraltar	None identified	
Greece	None identified	
Greenland	None identified	
Grenada	None identified	
Guam	None identified	
Guatemala	None identified	
Guinea	None identified	
Guinea-Bissau	None identified	
Haiti	None identified	
Honduras	None identified	
Hungary	None identified	
Iceland	None identified	
India	None identified	
Iraq	None identified	
Ireland	None identified	
Isle of Man	None identified	
Israel	None identified	
Italy	None identified	

Jamaica	None identified	
Japan	None identified	
Jordan	None identified	
Kenya	None identified	
Kiribati	None identified	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	None identified	
Kosovo	None identified	
Kuwait	None identified	
Latvia	None identified	
Lebanon	None identified	
Lesotho	None identified	
Liberia	None identified	
Libya	None identified	
Liechtenstein	None identified	
Lithuania	None identified	
North Macedonia	None identified	
Madagascar	None identified	
Maldives	None identified	
Mali	None identified	
Malta	None identified	
Marshall Islands	None identified	
Mauritania	None identified	
Mauritius	None identified	
Micronesia	None identified	
Moldova	None identified	
Monaco	None identified	

Montenegro	None identified	
Morocco	None identified	
Mozambique	None identified	
Namibia	None identified	
Nauru	None identified	
Nepal	None identified	
Netherlands	None identified	
New Caledonia	None identified	
New Zealand	None identified	
Nicaragua	None identified	
Niger	None identified	
Nigeria	None identified	
Niue	None identified	
Northern Mariana Islands	None identified	
Oman	None identified	
Palau	None identified	
Panama	None identified	
Paraguay	None identified	
Philippines	None identified	
Portugal	None identified	
Qatar	None identified	
Romania	None identified	
Rwanda	None identified	
Samoa	None identified	
San Marino	None identified	
Sao Tome and Principe	None identified	

Saudi Arabia	None identified	
Senegal	None identified	
Seychelles	None identified	
Sierra Leone	None identified	
Sint Maarten (Dutch part)	None identified	
Slovak Republic	None identified	
Slovenia	None identified	
Solomon Islands	None identified	
Somalia	None identified	
South Sudan	None identified	
Spain	None identified	
Sri Lanka	None identified	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	None identified	
Saint Lucia	None identified	
Saint Martin (French part)	None identified	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	None identified	
Sudan	None identified	
Suriname	None identified	
Eswatini	None identified	
Sweden	None identified	
Syrian Arab Republic	None identified	
Tanzania	None identified	
Thailand	None identified	
Timor-Leste	None identified	
Togo	None identified	
Tonga	None identified	

Trinidad and Tobago	None identified	
Tunisia	None identified	
Turkey	None identified	
Turkmenistan	None identified	
Turks and Caicos Islands	None identified	
Tuvalu	None identified	
Ukraine	None identified	
United Arab Emirates	None identified	
Uruguay	None identified	
Uzbekistan	None identified	
Vanuatu	None identified	
United States Virgin Islands	None identified	
West Bank and Gaza Strip	None identified	
Yemen	None identified	

Note: The CFTM 2.0 dataset also includes 1 regional record, with a Chinese OF commitment value of \$101 million.

Appendix B - List of CFTM 1.0 Loan Event IDs and the Corresponding CFTM 2.0 Loan Event IDs

CFTM 1.0 Loan Event ID	CFTM 2.0 Loan Event ID	CFTM 2.0 Loan Event Tranche
101	6429	
201	6430	
301	2445	
302	2611	
303	3006	
304	5580	
401	664	
501	6389	
602	5683	
701	7719	
702	7720	
703	6123	
704	9175	
801	3874	
901	6519	
1001	4554	
1101	6380	
1201	9416	
1301	810	
1401	7715	
1501	7723	
1601	7733	
1602	7714	
1603	7676	
1604	7688	
1701	7771	
1702	1770	
1801	7730	
1802	7718	

1901	3395	
2001	7836	
2002	986	
2003	985	
2004	5783	
2005	5784	
2006	975	
2101	4322	
2301	5838	
2401	9156	
2501	6887	
2601	6378	
2701	971	
2702	7716	
2801	542	
2802	1032	
2901	5924	
3001	6904	
3002	4243	
3003	278	
3101	5519	
3201	9182	
3202	9183	
3301	661	
3401	5179	
3402	774	
3403	7726	
3502	4282	
3601	3796	
3701	2007	
3802	154	
3901	2214	
3902	3255	
3903	4122	
3904	3263	

3905	6571	
3906	6572	
3907	6574	
3908	3264	
3909	6570	
3910	6573	
4001	4811	
4101	6431	
9901	4676	
9902	2278	
9903	6886	
9904	4442	
9905	1017	
9906	7772	
9907	7799	
9909	892	
9910	887	
9911	1018	
9912	930	
9913	925	
9914	7717	
9915	817	
2001DR	7836DR	
2201B	26	B
3501G	10093G	
3801A	153	A
3801B	153	B
3801C	153	C
901DR	6519DR	
9908A	891	A
9908B	891	B